

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED



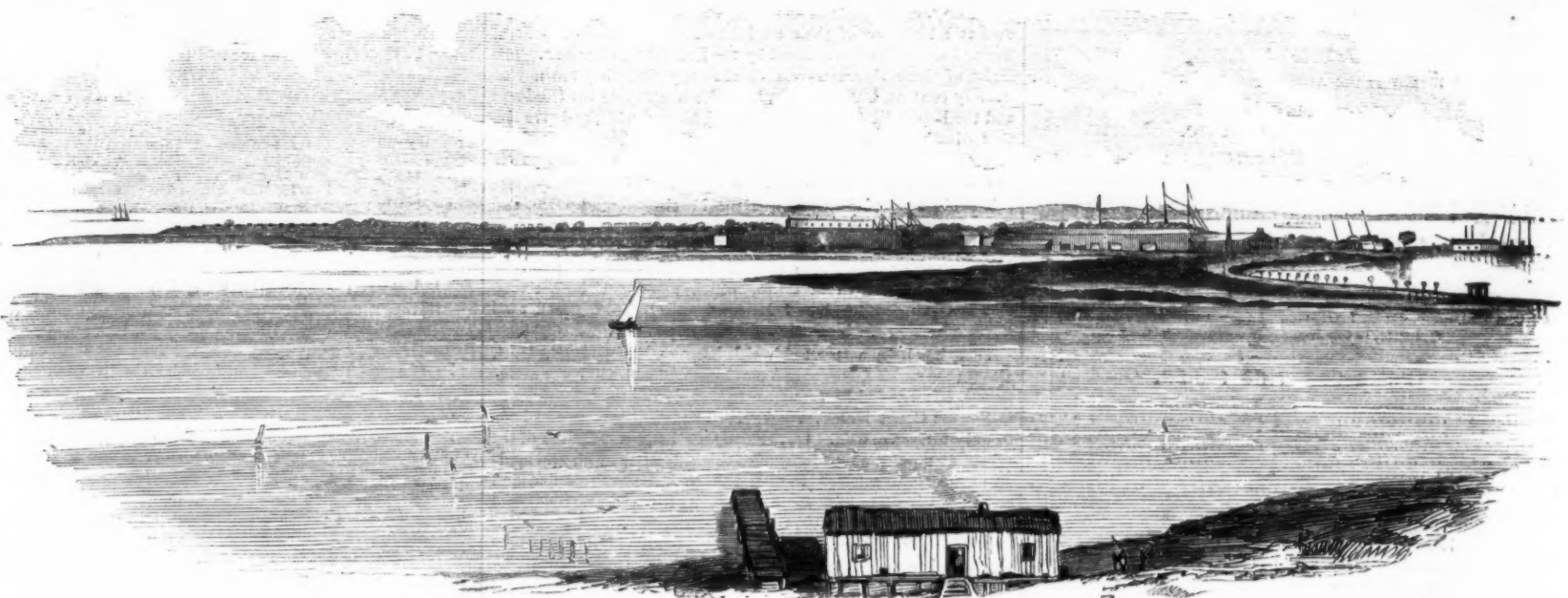
## NEWSPAPER

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NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1861.

[PRICE 6 CENTS.]



Frigate Cumberland.  
Fort Monroe.

Sewall's Point.  
Rip-Raps, with mounted guns to carry four miles  
Frigate Wabash.  
Bridge from which the Secession Pickets were driven by the Troy Regiments.

VIEW OF FORT MONROE, SHOWING THE POSITION OF SEWALL'S POINT, ALSO THE RIP-RAPS, RECENTLY FORTIFIED BY THE FEDERAL TROOPS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 50.



MURDER OF JOHN SWAINE BY SAMUEL MERRITT, DURING A POLITICAL DISCUSSION IN THE LAGER BEER SALOON NO. 199 PRINCE STREET, NEW YORK, ON THE AFTERNOON OF THE 31ST OF MAY.—SEE PAGE 50.



## FORT MONROE

## WALL'S POINT.

The interest attached to these important places induces us to illustrate their positions in relation to each other. Our cut represents Fort Monroe, from which, looking south, is seen the Rip-raps midway, and beyond them the holy contested battery on Sewall's Point. From the Point to Fort Monroe the distance exceeds four miles.

## MURDER OF JOHN SWAINE

By Samuel Merritt, in a Lager Beer Saloon, on the 31st of May, during an Argument on the Affairs of the Country.

The danger of prolonging an angry discussion in the present exciting times received a mournful illustration on Friday afternoon, the 31st of May. It appears from the evidence elicited on the inquest that a young man named Samuel Merritt was walking along Prince street when he was invited by a friend, Christopher Salmon, to take a glass of lager at a saloon kept in the basement of 199 Prince street. While they were discussing the present unhappy state of our national affairs, a baker, named Iden Swaine, whose store was in the same house, came in; he was invited by Merritt to join them. In the course of the sitting Swaine expressed the most violent Secessionist sentiments, which led to a fierce altercation with Merritt, in the course of which the latter drew a pistol, and shot the unfortunate man Swaine. Merritt has been committed to the Tombs on the verdict of the Coroner's Jury. Both the prisoner and his victim had hitherto borne irreproachable characters. Swaine was about forty years old, and had been married about a month. Merritt is a single man. It is said that the pistol with which the deed was done belonged to Swaine. Should this be so, it would seem as though the deceased had contemplated using it upon Merritt.

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## FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

FRANK LESLIE, Editor and Publisher.

NEW YORK, JUNE 8, 1861.

All Communications, Books for Review, &c., must be addressed to FRANK LESLIE, 19 City Hall Square, New York.

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## NOTICE TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.

We shall be much obliged to our photographic friends if they will write in pencil the name and description on the back of each picture, together with their own name and address. This notice is rendered necessary from the fact that so many photographs are sent to us from our friends throughout the country without one word of explanatory matter, they giving us credit for being in rapport with everything that transpires or exists in all parts of the United States. The columns of our paper prove that we are up to the times in almost everything which occurs of public importance throughout the world, still we are not so ubiquitous but that something may occur beyond the circuit of our far-reaching information. To save labor and insure accuracy, descriptions and names (as above indicated) should, in all cases, accompany photographic pictures or sketches.

## The State of the Nation.

The utmost activity has prevailed in the various divisions of the Federal army during the past week, and the cordons which it seems the purpose of General Scott to draw around the Secession forces is growing tighter and tighter, and its gradual but certain closing up must infallibly result either in a great battle or the retreat of the forces under Jefferson Davis from every point now occupied by them. The approach of the divisions of the Army of the North seems like the decrees of Fate, so premeditated, so undeviating, so systematic is its regularity. From Wheeling, Va., through Grafton, march the Western men under General McClelland, towards Harper's Ferry; from Chambersburg, Pa., march the troops of Pennsylvania under General Paterson, towards Harper's Ferry; and in both cases the Secession troops fall back, and retreat before the advancing forces. The troops which have been centred at Washington are advancing towards Harper's Ferry on both sides of the Potomac, and thus hemming in the Secession army at Harper's Ferry on every side, and ultimately cutting them off from all communication with the main body of the Confederate army, will either starve them out or force them to yield to superior numbers. Their only salvation seems to be in a hasty retreat towards Richmond while the station at Manassas Gap is still in possession of the Confederate troops.

It is generally supposed that a determined stand will be made at Manassas Gap, but it would seem that it is the policy of the Confederate Generals to retreat as the Federal troops advance for the purpose of withdrawing them from their line of defences. By some it is believed that all the forces now fronting the Federal Army will fall back upon Richmond, which has been strongly fortified, and that the decisive battle of the present campaign will take place before and in that city. The foresight and profound strategic skill of General Scott will, in our opinion, regulate when a battle shall be fought, and that moment will be only when he can bring into action a force so overwhelming as to make victory on the side of the Federal troops a certainty.

In the meantime, General Butler is gathering a large force at Fort Monroe, not only for defensive but for offensive purposes. The battery at Sewall's Point is to be destroyed, those at Aquia Creek silenced, and Norfolk will, in all probability, be taken possession of. With the energy, skill and determination of General Butler, the execution of these important manœuvres is merely a question of time and adequate force.

We cannot speak authentically of the positions or the numbers of the Secession forces. The numbers are probably equally over and under estimated. Scattered in various parts of Virginia, they possibly number from 50,000 to 60,000. Accounts also

differ materially as to their morale. Some say they are full of enthusiasm, well clothed and well drilled and armed, and well paid; others state that they are poorly clothed, poorly fed, and neither well armed nor drilled, and that they are clamoring for pay, and are generally discontented. We receive both statements with reservations. We do not doubt the enthusiasm of the Southern troops, and we believe that a large proportion of them are well armed and clothed, but there are good reasons for supposing that there is an alarming scarcity both of money and rations. Provisions in the South have risen fearfully in price, and the consequence of the scarcity must fall on soldier and citizen alike, but rather worse upon the soldier. The consciousness, too, of fighting against a constituted authority which refuses to recognise the conditions of a war, and against a people which are as a unit in the cause, while in their own States there are great and threatening divisions, must inevitably lower the morale of the soldier. The gallantry and devotion of the Southern men no one questions a moment, but there is much in what we have described to cause doubt and hesitancy in their midst, and, in a measure, to paralyze their efforts, while suggesting mistrust of their cause. The sudden awakening, too, to a knowledge of the marvellous power of the Federal Government, arising from the voluntary and enthusiastic support of the people, both in men and money, cannot fail to impress the Southern army with a sense of the hopelessness of a successful struggle with such an overwhelming force.

Another significant indication of the insecurity of their position will be found in the flight of their slaves, whenever the advance of the Federal troops gives them the opportunity of a safe asylum. Already several hundred negroes have sought the shelter of Fort Monroe, and General Butler, by claiming them as "property, contraband of war," has virtually closed against their owners all chance of their restitution. The action of General Butler has been fully endorsed by the Federal Government. The flight of these slaves proves conclusively that they are not so entirely content, but they would make a struggle for freedom; and the hope will undoubtedly extend far and wide, and give rise to a disaffection which may call for a large proportion of the forces of the States to subdue, and thus detract from their power to contend against the advancing Federal forces.

The blockade of the waters of the Mississippi and Ohio, and also of the railroads running South, will close every avenue of supply from the West, and will fearfully increase the scarcity of food already experienced in some of the Southern States; and the impregnable strength of Cairo, which commands both rivers, and the growing loyalty of Missouri and Kentucky render all hopes of raising the blockade vain and impossible.

There has been a smart skirmish between Company B., U. S. Dragoons, under Lieutenant Tompkins, and a small body of infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Gordon, and the Secessionists, at Fairfax Court House, Virginia. The infantry force consisted of only forty-five men. Our troops met the picket-guards of the rebels at a point about four miles this side of the hill, and made an unsuccessful attempt to secure them. The pickets fled and conveyed the alarm to the rebel camp. Our cavalry then charged into the town, encountering a vigorous resistance. They were fired at from the houses on both sides of the streets, and from all quarters of the town. Lieutenant Tompkins's horse was shot under him, and in falling beneath the animal, the Lieutenant's ankle was sprained. The cavalry were finally completely enclosed by a company of rebel infantry, who beset them in front and rear, and poured in volley after volley upon them.

Lieutenant Tompkins and his men fought their way out, bringing with them no less than seventeen rebels as prisoners. All of these, except five, afterwards escaped, but the five were safely brought in. One member of the cavalry was killed and two others were wounded.

Some of the staff officers of the Fifth Regiment of New York were with the Federal troops, and several were wounded, but none mortally. It is reported on the authority of Lieutenant Tompkins, that not less than thirty of the rebels were killed. The force of the enemy at that point was about fifteen hundred men. When the attack was made it was not supposed that their strength exceeded two hundred men.

There has also been some severe fighting at Aquia Creek, about fifty-five miles below Washington, flowing through Stafford county, Virginia, into the Potomac. It is the terminus of the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and in direct communication with Richmond. It is an important position, and its possession will be strongly contested. The information of the bombardment reached Washington on Saturday, June 1st.

The steamers which attacked the Secession battery at the mouth of the creek were the Thomas Freeborn, Anacosta and Resolute. They were attended by a schooner.

The Southern troops had erected two powerful batteries on the shore, one having been planted on the wharf at the terminus of the Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, and the other on the bluff. The fire from the Government vessels was severe and well directed, and finally silenced the wharf battery. The firing from our vessels was finely done. The shells were thrown with great precision, and evidently several of the enemy were killed. The enemy also performed their part with diligence, delivering a close and steady fire, and working the guns of the battery on the bluff with regularity and precision. So far as we have yet learned, none of the Government troops were killed. The steamer Pawnee left Alexandria May 31st, accompanied by the tug Yankee, for Aquia Creek, probably to reinforce the attacking squadron. The Seventy-first Regiment of New York were ordered to be ready for a start for the same locality, but were not sent down.

These batteries undoubtedly be silenced and the position occupied. The Southern batteries on the James River, another approach to Richmond, are being threatened. A large force was landed at Newport News, which to a great extent commands the peninsula between the James and York Rivers. It also controls Sand Island, which may be said to guard the mouth of James River, and has not been taken possession of by the Secession troops. The force forming the entrenched camp will be from four to five thousand men. Among other regiments there and ordered there are the Vermont, Fourth Massachusetts, the Steuben Guard, the Naval Brigade, and some regulars with four pieces of artillery. This point will doubtless soon be heard from.

An appeal has been made by Frank V. Blair on behalf of the four regiments raised for the Union in St. Louis, Missouri. The

Governor and authorities refuse all assistance, and the loyal States are asked to come forward and furnish means to arm and clothe them. Governor Dennison, of Ohio, immediately responded, asking the Legislature to forward at once to St. Louis \$30,000 for that purpose from the military fund. New York has also nobly responded. Many thousands of dollars have been raised by voluntary subscription for the patriots of St. Louis.

The appointments of Colonel Fremont and ex-Governor Banks as Major-Generals are commented upon, and generally approved. With veterans like General Scott to counsel, and men like Mansfield, McDowell, McClelland, Butler, Dix, Banks and Fremont to execute, this war will be sooner closed.

A list of seceded Post-masters has been made out at the Post-office Department, to which is appended the amounts for which they are proven delinquents. Duplicate lists will be given the commanding officers of the various divisions moving Southward, with accompanying instructions concerning the treatment of the same. It is stated on good authority that no class of men will meet with more severe punishment, or more summary, than that which will be visited upon these men.

The President has the Cadwallader case under consideration. There are many difficulties in the way, and the question of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* is of so delicate a nature that a decision will be given by the Executive only after a careful deliberation. It is thought that the decision of Judge Taney is correct, and that the President will so decide.

Troops are rapidly marching from Ohio into Virginia. General McClelland, who directs the movements, has issued a very important proclamation to the Union men of Western Virginia. He reviews the actions of the Secessionists and the manner in which Virginia has been forced to side against the Union, and alluding to the frequent request of prominent citizens of Western Virginia to the Federal Government for assistance, he says:

The General Government cannot close its ears to the demand you have made for assistance. I have ordered troops to cross the river. They come as your friends and brothers; as enemies only to armed rebels, who are preying upon your homes, your families and your property, all safe under our protection. All your rights shall be religiously respected, notwithstanding all that has been said by the traitors to induce you to believe our advent among you will be signalized by an interference with your slaves. Understand one thing clearly; not only will we abstain from all such interference, but we will, on the contrary, with an iron hand crush any attempt at insurrection on their part.

Now that we are in your midst, I call upon you to fly to arms and support the General Government, sever the connection that binds you to traitors, proclaim to the world that the faith and loyalty so long boasted by the Old Dominion are still preserved in Western Virginia, and that you remain true to the Stars and Stripes.

(Signed) G. B. McCLELLAND,  
Major-General Commanding.

In addition to this he has issued an address to his troops, which is at once patriotic, humane and politic, and cannot fail to give general satisfaction. It is as follows:

You are ordered to cross the frontier and enter on the soil of Virginia. Your mission is to restore peace and confidence; to protect the majesty of the law, and secure our brethren from the grasp of armed traitors. I place under the safeguard of your honor the persons and property of the Virginians. I know you will respect their feelings and all their rights, and preserve the strictest discipline. Remember each one of you holds in his keeping the honor of Ohio and of the Union. If you are called upon to overcome armed opposition, I know that your courage is equal to the task. Remember that your only foes are armed traitors, and show mercy even to them when in your power, for many of them are misguided. When, under your protection, the loyal men of Western Virginia shall have been enabled to organize and form until they can protect themselves, you can return to your homes with the proud satisfaction of having preserved a gallant people from destruction.

Governor Sam Houston who so strongly opposed the Secession action in his State, has come out at last firm-footed for the Southern Confederacy. He says:

Now that not only coercion, but a vindictive war is about to be inaugurated, I stand ready to redeem my pledge to the people. Whether the Convention acted right or wrong is not now the question. Whether I was treated justly or unjustly is not now to be considered. I put all that under my feet and there it shall stay. Let those who have stood by me do the same, and let us all show that, at a time when peril environs our beloved land, we know how to be patriots and Texans.

The affairs at Fort Pickens remain unaltered, as far as regards any aggressive movement. General Bragg is, however, unceasingly active in his measures. Lines of forts, it is said, extend for miles, of a very formidable character. Heavy guns are mounted in every direction, as the force at present stationed there is counted at twelve thousand men, a large proportion of which are said to be well drilled and efficient soldiers. General Brown, in command of Fort Pickens, has done all that can be done to strengthen the fort, *per se*; he has also erected batteries on the Island San Rosa, both open and masked, which render his position, in the event of an attempt to storm it, much more defensible. General Bragg seems in no hurry to attack Fort Pickens, but a future intention which he has expressed may precipitate hostilities. In a letter to the New Orleans Delta from Pensacola, dated May 20th, it is stated:

General Bragg will, in a few days, make an effort to sink the dry dock in a channel running between Fort Pickens and Fort McRea. This attempt will be made for the purpose of causing the guns from the latter to operate successfully on any vessel that may attempt to force an entrance into the bay of Pensacola. The dock referred to is said to be in size almost equal to your City Hotel, and was built at the cost of one million dollars. It is the intention of Government to use every effort to recover this valuable property after the battle is over, that is, provided its sinking is permitted by the Federal authority at Fort Pickens, but here seems the difficulty that will, in all probability, result in the opening of hostilities. General Brown, it is said, has communicated officially to General Bragg his determination to prevent any further obstruction of the channel, and will, he says, fire the moment the attempt is made. General Bragg, on the other hand, says the dock must and will be sunk, and that the channel shall be obstructed. This, I am informed, is the present position of our affairs at Pensacola.

Major-General Banks will be ordered to a command at Baltimore or to Fortress Monroe, to operate with General Butler. In the latter case, Butler will superintend the offensive operations against Norfolk and Richmond, under the direction of General Banks.

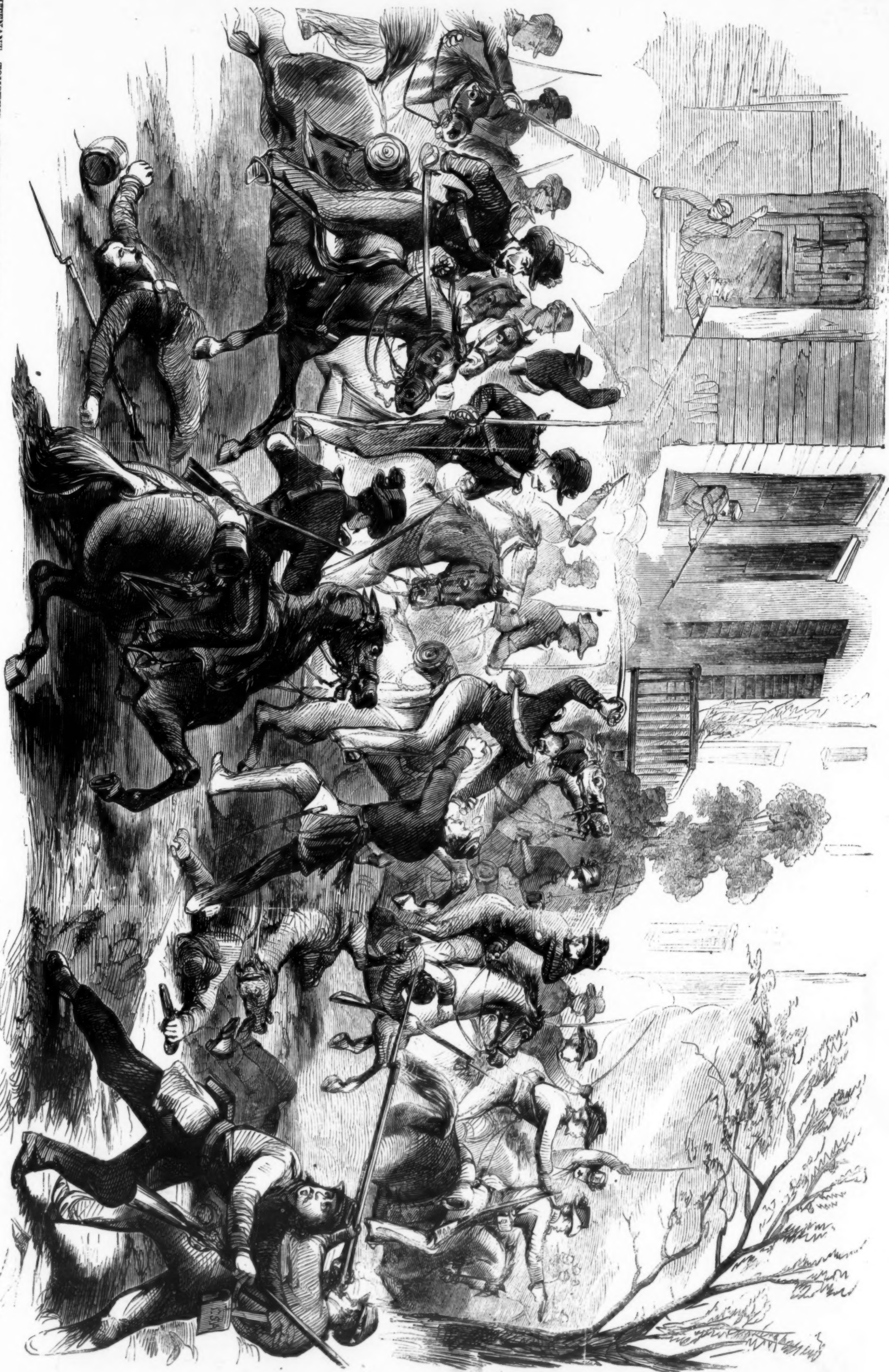
John Sherman, aid of Gen. Patterson, carries orders from the War Department for Gen. Patterson to move on with his command to Harper's Ferry as soon as Gen. McClelland can advance from the West.

Mrs. Taylor, of Washington, has received intelligence that her brother, the Sheriff of the County of Fairfax, was one of the rebels killed at the battle at the Fairfax Court House.

"Extra" Billy Smith, it is said, was in the fight as Colonel in command, and was wounded.



LIEUTENANT TOMPKINS, AT THE HEAD OF COMPANY B, U. S. DRAGOONS, CHARGING INTO THE TOWN AT FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE, KILLING THIRTY OF THE ENEMY AND CARRYING OFF FIVE PRISONERS, IN THE FACE OF FIFTEEN HUNDRED SECESSION TROOPS, ON SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1861. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 50.





**BRIG.-GEN. W. S. HARNEY.**

This daring and experienced soldier, whose recent promptness in Missouri has stemmed the tide of Secession, was born in Louisiana at the beginning of this century, and entered the army at a very early age, being appointed Second Lieutenant of the First Infantry in 1818. Since then he has been constantly in service, and with such acceptance that he is now the third in rank, his only superiors being Lieutenant General Scott and General Wool. The last command General Harney held, previous to his recent one in Missouri, was that in Oregon, where his energetic advocacy of our national interests led to so decided a breach between the British Governor of Victoria and himself, that Mr. Buchanan, with his usual pusillanimity, despatched Lieutenant General Scott to inquire into the matter, and come to some arrangement with the British authorities. General Harney returned to Washington some few months ago, and offered his services to the President, although decidedly opposed to him in politics. His arrest by the Secessionists we have already related, an incident which exposed him to much unjust suspicion at the time. About a month ago he was despatched by the President to St. Louis, where his energetic action crushed the spirit of Secession. His fearless and patriotic address to the Missourians we published in our paper for the 18th of May. He has since been recalled to Washington, to assume a prominent part in the military operations about to take place in Virginia.

**CAIRO.**

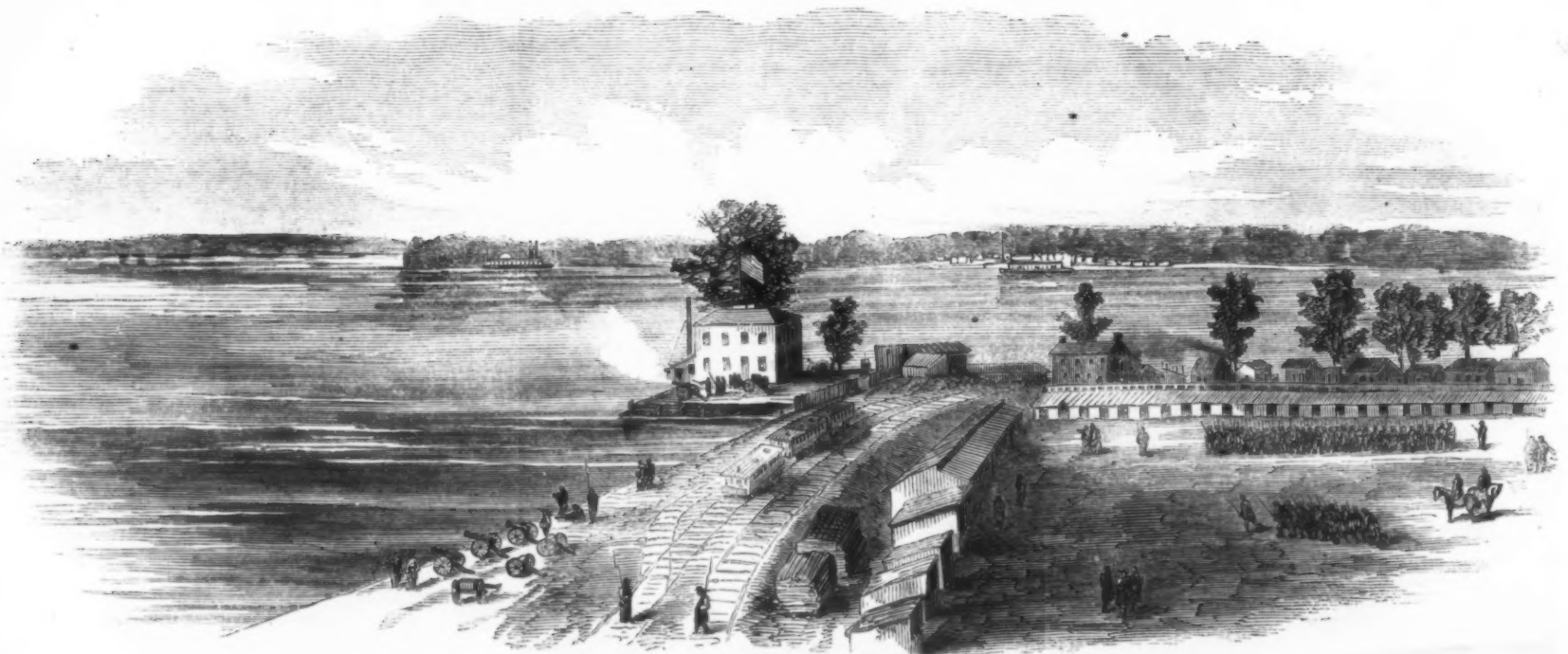
The importance of Cairo as a military position can hardly be overrated. Situated in the very heart of two slave States, and completely controlling the great highways of Western traffic, the very nature of the surrounding country makes this point one of the strongest positions on the Continent. The only approach by land is by the Illinois Central Railroad track. The rivers are at present very high, and the country for ten miles back from six to fifteen feet deep under water. The first dry land on the Kentucky side of the Ohio River is a ridge about eight miles distant, and between it and Cairo is an impenetrable swamp. The Missouri shore is about two or three feet above the present high water at Bird's Point, which is the terminus of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad. This point will undoubtedly be shortly occupied by United States troops. A reconnoitring party, headed by Captain Benham, United States Engineers, surveyed this position lately. The only approach at pre-



BRIGADIER-GENERAL WILLIAM S. HARNEY, UNITED STATES ARMY.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY BRADY.

ance; from here they would be exposed to the fire of the batteries. If you consider the present state of the Confederate navy you will conclude that Cairo is at present perfectly safe, and before the waters subside and the surrounding swamps are dried sufficiently to make the approach by land at all feasible, the fortifications about to be erected will make an attack impracticable. Captain Benham, of the United States Engineers, and an assistant are busily engaged in laying out fortifications. General Prentiss commands the troops now here. The principal part of the army are encamped on the south side of Cairo, inside of the levee, but detached corps of artillery are occupying positions along both rivers at intervals of two and three miles, while reserves of cavalry and infantry are encamped along the Illinois Central Railroad, guarding the bridges and track, and ready to be thrown into Cairo at any time. The troops are all well drilled and armed, and the hospitals are in perfect condition. The health of the men is very good, only light cases of sickness, arising from colds and the effects of change in diet and water, being reported, and no death has as yet occurred. The oldest inhabitants say that, notwithstanding unfavorable appearances, Cairo is essentially a healthy city; and, if this is the case, all scientific demonstrations of the evil effect of malaria generated by standing water are confuted. The only dry land here now is the levee, which is from twenty to twenty-five feet high; the rivers are about fifteen feet higher than the interior of Cairo, a great part of which is covered with standing water, which two steam pumps, working day and night, endeavor to throw into the river, while the substance of the remaining territory is exceedingly doubtful. There is, however, one point of comfort in Cairo, and that is the St. Charles Hotel, T. G. Lansden & Co., proprietors. It was opened in the fall of 1860, and is a large roomy brick building, containing all the conveniences of metropolitan hotels, with the addition of a generous allowance for room and fresh air. The commissary department of this hotel must be in excellent hands, judging from the quantity and quality of the provisions, and the officers of the army seem to appreciate the superior experience of the host, and occupy the hotel from garret to cellar.

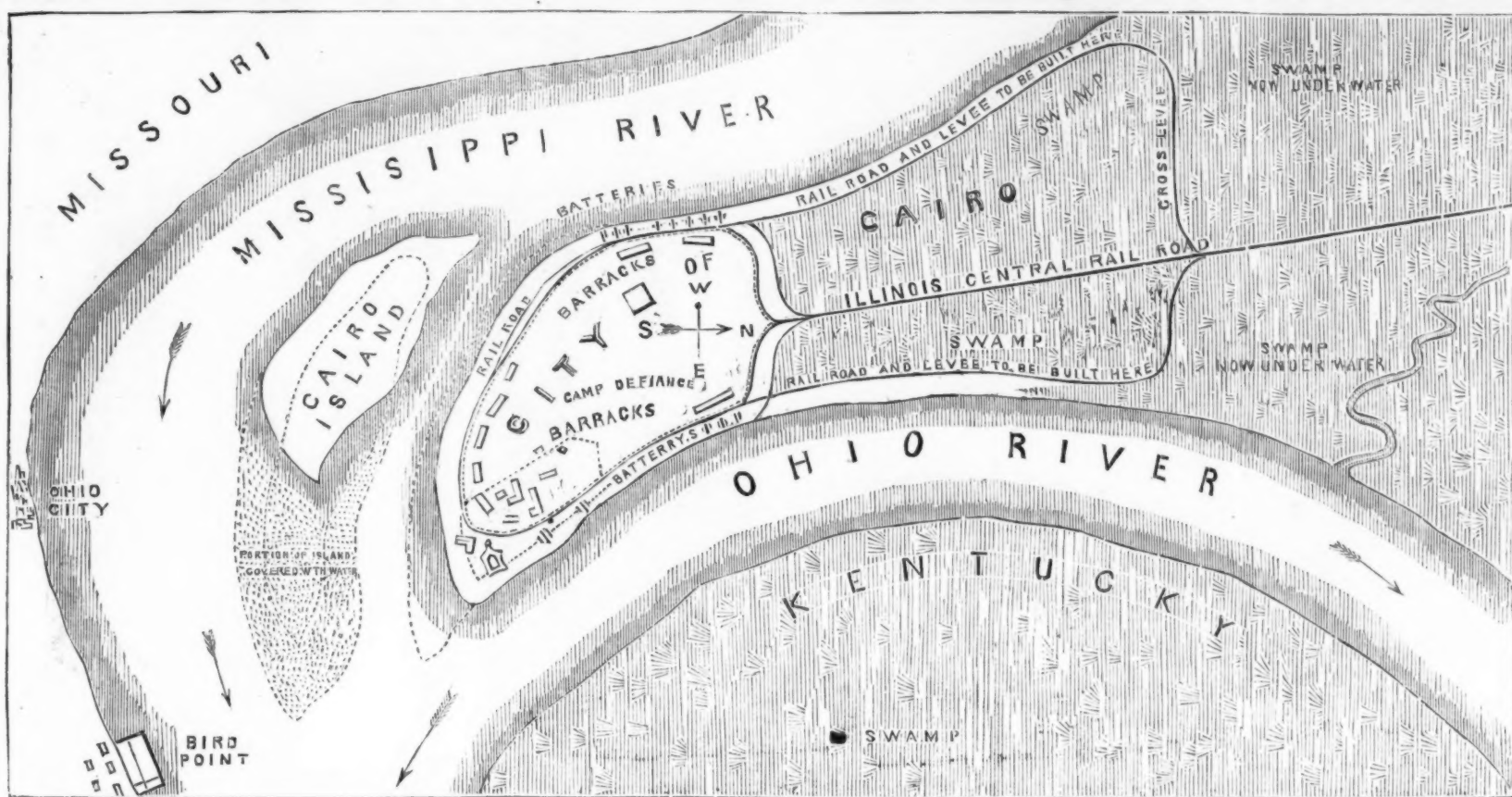
The only excitement here, under prevailing circumstances, happens at the arrival of boats, which either from ignorance or carelessness neglect giving the signal to land. They receive the first warning by a blank shot, and if they do not answer a ball is fired across their bows.



Battery Defiance. Terminals of Cairo and Fulton R.R. Bird's Point.

CAIRO AND ITS VICINITY, ILLINOIS, LOOKING SOUTH, FROM THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





MAP OF CAIRO, SHOWING THE POSITIONS OF FORTS DEFIANCE, SMITH AND MACALISTER.—SEE PAGE 55.

## LUCILLE DE VERNET:

A TALE OF

## WOMAN'S HATE.

CHAPTER XXII.—CONTINUED.

D'ALMAINE had heard the screams of his wife and child, and hurrying to the garden where they proceeded from, demanded of the still screaming, affrighted little girl where her mother was. She could only utter disjointed sentences. "The Duke de Paleron—oh! he has carried mamma in his arms up the steep Louis Quinze!" the name given to the place by an ancestor of D'Almaine, who had been a minister, and high in favor with the fifteenth Louis.

At the report of firearms the servants of the duke were on the spot immediately. D'Almaine shouted loudly as he approached, and his own household were soon beside him standing over the objects on the ground, both covered with the life-stream from the heart of De Paleron.

D'Almaine looked on with horror, scarcely knowing which, or if both, were not his victims. "What have I done?" he exclaimed. "What has the rashness and villainy of this man hurried me into?" He caught the insensible Lucille in his arms, and telling some of the domestics to bear the bleeding body of the duke to the chateau, ordered others to haste for surgical assistance, and in a state of frenzied bewilderment flew with his wife to the house.

It was soon ascertained that Lucille was uninjured, but D'Almaine would not quit her till she recovered. When she opened her eyes she looked wildly and fearfully round.

"Where am I?" she cried. "My husband! my child! am I torn from both?"

"You are here safe; I am near you. Fear not, for harm cannot reach you through me," said D'Almaine, leaning over her; but his face was pale, his hair dishevelled, and bloodstains from his dress were on his hands.

"Oh, what has happened? Tell me, some of you!" she cried, looking by turns on the affrighted faces surrounding her. "That wretched man! How was I rescued? Oh, Jules, those stains on your hand—what do they tell me? Has he—"

"Hush, dearest, compose yourself," said D'Almaine. "I have but avenged myself on the man who sought to blast my own and your honor. Be tranquil; I wish to make inquiries about the wounded wretch, but cannot quit you till I see you more tranquil."

"Oh, do not think of me," said Lucille. "Think of yourself if you are in danger. I have brought it on you. Inquire after Monsieur de Paleron," she said to a servant standing near. "Jules, you look frightened me." At this moment the surgeon entered. "Oh, sir," she added, on seeing him, "the duke is wounded. Tell me, does he live?"

"Madame," he replied gravely, "the duke has gone to his account. The ball pierced his heart—death was instantaneous."

There was a deathlike silence for a minute, when the surgeon again spoke.

"Monsieur D'Almaine," he said, "the death of the duke will lead to unpleasant inquiries. Until it blows over, I would recommend you to quit the chateau, and till you hear the result keep beyond the hands of justice."

There was a proud flash in D'Almaine's eye.

"Hide myself!" he cried. "What have I to fear from justice? I have not violated it. A man may strike an enemy in defence of his life, and when honor, which is dearer than life, is at stake, shall he not arm himself to defend it?"

"That is as an honorable, injured man would argue," said the surgeon; "but the two servants of the duke are notorious rogues; for money they will swear anything. Of course you will not purchase the silence of these men."

"I will purchase the silence of no man," replied D'Almaine, haughtily, "nor will I flee. My country is just, my own act was just, and the Duke de Paleron's death the just act of a retributive Providence."

"There is truth in all you have said, count," returned the surgeon, "and I fear not the justice of French laws; but none but the duke's servants were witnesses to his death, or knew his errand to your grounds. If his own or his wife's family are inclined to be implacable, you may be in some danger. I should recommend your departure hence to some place more secure."

"Go, dearest Jules," urged the trembling Lucille; "quit the chateau for a few days. Be near, if you wish, so that if you desire it you can appear when time and opportunity favor your doing so."

"Since, Lucille," he returned, sternly, "My conscience, and none other, shall guide me in this affair. I am the innocent and injured, and can boldly face any false evidence. Let a messenger be instantly despatched to Madame de Paleron. Perhaps," he added, turning to the surgeon, "you who are a kindly and humane man will be the bearer of the melancholy news yourself. It is right it should be broken gently to the wife, to whom—a though she lived not on the most amicable terms with the deceased—the shock, as a natural consequence, will be severe."

Lucille covered her face, and sighed deeply. The surgeon looked at her with commiseration; he felt more for her than for the chess, whose apathetic disposition was well known.

"How beautiful and delicate she is!" he said, inwardly, as Lucille ed her head to answer a question of the count's. "She appears

as if a breeze would bend her. Pray Heaven in this sad case she may not have the sharp wind of misfortune to contend with."

Then turning to D'Almaine, he said, "I undertake your mission to the duchess, monsieur. She is staying at her estate, I think. Good morning. I will look in upon you again as I return."

CHAPTER XXII.

The following morning as D'Almaine and Lucille were sitting over their breakfast, which had passed almost in unbroken silence, a servant, with blanched cheek, entered to say that two gentlemen wished to see the count.

"Who are they?" said D'Almaine. "Did they not send in their cards?"

"No, monsieur," replied the servant; "they merely said they must see you. I told them you were at breakfast. They said they would wait till you had finished. But they are rather suspicious looking, and I thought I would just step and tell you, in case you might not wish to see them. And there is no occasion," he added, hesitatingly, "if monsieur wills it otherwise. We can easily send them away without their errand."

"Show them in," said D'Almaine, in a tone not to be contended with, "and you, Lucille, had better quit the room. It is better I should see those gentlemen—or whatever they term themselves—alone."

"Let me remain," said Lucille, firmly, though her lips were pale and trembling. "If they are the messengers of bad news I must soon know it. The prolongation of a few wretched minutes passed in suspense will avail either of us little."

She had scarcely spoken when the door again opened, and preceded by the trembling servant, whose eyes seemed starting from their sockets in the intensity of his gaze on them, entered the two men with bowing obsequiousness, and one of them drawing a paper from his pocket, presented it to the count. He scanned it a moment, then returned coldly.

"A warrant for my apprehension. Well, gentlemen, I am your prisoner. I will order my carriage, and when it is ready, will attend you. To where do you take me?"

"To Rouen, monsieur," replied the man, surprised at D'Almaine's ready compliance; "but there is no immediate hurry," he added. "If you have any papers to sign, or business to settle, we can wait an hour."

"I shall be ready when my carriage is," said D'Almaine, sharply. "You can retire into the ante-room, or remain here, which you please. I shall not quit this apartment till I leave it in your custody."

They then, with an innate delicacy unusual to those in their occupation, said, "they would retire until summoned by him," and bowing, left the room.

Lucille, who had stood nervously gazing from one to the other during this brief conversation, had summoned all her fortitude to her aid, that she might support her husband. As the men left the room she approached him, and leaning on the chair he had thrown himself on, said in a low but calm voice, "Do not let this misfortune depress you. I will accompany you to Rouen, and on the way consult with you what had better be done. I suppose your valet had better follow with the necessaries you require?"

"You can do as you like, dear Lucille," he said, with an attempt at gaiety, "only keep up your spirits, for I have no fears, though I confess the unpleasantness of the affair in a measure depresses me. I have sent a sinful creature out of the world unprepared; and though I consider the deed his own, I could wish that other hands and other occasions had been the means. But have courage, for I again repeat I have no fears for my safety. I trust to my country, and it will do me justice."

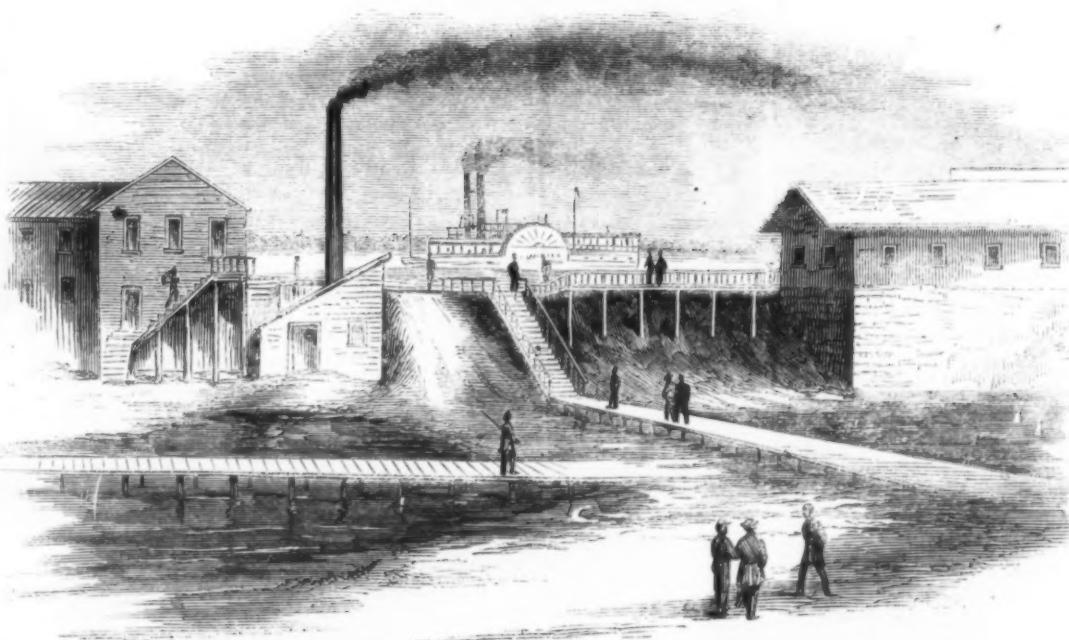
"I hope so," was the faint reply.

The carriage was announced, and Lucille, throwing on her shawl and bonnet, they were soon on their unpleasant journey, and an hour's drive brought them to the prison. Being a man of fortune, private apartments, with every attention from the governor, were accorded to D'Almaine. And only that he was from home, and a slight manacle placed on his hands at night, he would not have known he was a prisoner.

Lucille, who visited him daily, and who was assiduous in her inquiries about the trial, learnt that a host of evidence against D'Almaine, set up by the duchess, who having, when first he entered the world, been slighted by him, spite of her immense wealth and interest, for his younger and more attractive wife, was now determined to revenge the slight upon herself, by branding with all her power the character and acts of him whom she raved of as her husband's murderer. She had bribed the servants who accompanied the duke on his infamous errand, to say his business at the chateau was private with D'Almaine, and that a quarrel between them on some gambling transactions was the cause of the latter firing his piece at him with such fatal aim, and Madame D'Almaine fainting, and her dress being blood-stained was a mere attempt to attribute the quarrel to other causes.

Batiste, the indefatigable Batiste, was out night and day, gleaning every information possible. He advised, and when it was necessary acted for Lucille with the friendship he had always professed, and which was now tried to its fullest extent; while Madeline's gentle, studious attention to all that was passing was a drop of honey in the unfortunate wife's cup of misery.

The trial of D'Almaine was hurried onward by his enemies, who felt they had full proof to convict; for not one of his own people had either heard the screams for assistance of Lucille or her child; none had appeared but the servants of Monsieur de Paleron till after the fatal shot had pierced his heart. There was nothing but his own testimony to refute the long train of conclusive evidence against



STEAM PUMP, CAIRO, DESIGNED FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUMPING OUT THE WATER ACCUMULATING IN THE CITY AFTER HEAVY RAINS. FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 54.



# MAP OF CAIRO, ILLINOIS, AND ITS VICINITY.

We give in our present number the completest, most accurate and most comprehensive map of Cairo that has yet appeared. Our readers will perceive from this the immense importance of this city in a strategic point of view, and how entirely it commands both the great rivers of Ohio and Mississippi. This, with the unrivalled pictures we give of the city, enable all to form as perfect an idea of Cairo as though they had visited the place. The river is about two-thirds of a mile broad at this spot.

## GOVERNOR DENNISON, OF OHIO.

In times of national excitement the men of strong character rise above the mass, and almost without an effort make opportunities and mould events. Gov. Wm. Dennison, of Ohio, is one of these men. When it became obvious that the question to be decided was whether or not the Federal Government was to be sustained, without a moment's hesitation he ranked himself with the heartiest and firmest supporters of the Constitution, and threw the whole energy of his nature and the influence of his position into the cause which he deemed both national and holy. Led by his patriotic example, the spirit of the people of Ohio quickly rose up to a high point of enthusiasm, and on the call of the President for volunteers for the army hundreds offered for every one that was needed.

Governor Dennison, in consultation with General McClelland, issued a general order, in which the military strength of Ohio was detailed. The total number of men capable of bearing arms was over five hundred thousand, one hundred thousand of which could be immediately placed at the disposal of the Government. Governor Dennison rightly interprets the generous and noble sentiment of the people of Ohio. He may justly be termed a representative man, for in his frank and liberal nature, and in his high and estimable personal qualities we see the reflex of the great State he so honorably represents.

## BRIGADIER-GENERAL B. M. PRENTISS

Was of the first company who took ground at Buena Vista, occupying the high land by the wagon road, where the militia from Illinois were so providentially saved by the service of a corps of artillery, which he had posted at the entrance of the thoroughfare, and the supporting power of the infantry under Captain James D. Morgan, who has become Colonel of the Seventh, or Prentiss Regiment. Prentiss was near to Colonel Hardee (in whose regiment he served) when he fell. On the body of that gallant soldier was found the sash belonging to Prentiss, which he wears in this war, stained as it is with his former gallant leader's blood. So popular was Prentiss in his district of country, that upon his call more than two companies assembled under him as captain. The companies being brought together, he was at once promoted by the free voices of the men to the Colonelcy, and since, by a large majority, was elected to his present post.

## CAMP SMITH

Is situated at the Mississippi Bend of the Levee—see map—and protects the approach by land from the interior of Illinois. It is occupied by Captain Smith's Chicago artillery company. This company is to Chicago what the Seventh regiment is to New York. The men composing it are members of the first families, and most of them are wealthy, while others have forsaken remunerative situations to fight for their country. The camp is delightfully situated on high dry ground, inside the Levee, opposite the lower end of Cairo Island—see sketch—and is in the very best order. The parade ground has been perfectly cleaned and levelled, the stumps removed, brush burned, and everything put in the very best trim. In the foreground are the tents of the Lincoln Rifle Company, Captain



GOVERNOR DENNISON, OF OHIO.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY EATON & WEBBER, CINCINNATI.

Miolozi. The arbors, covered with foliage, will demonstrate the German character of this company. The captain is a Hungarian, an old soldier, and perfect disciplinarian.

## CAMP M'ALLISTER.

On the Ohio Bend of the Levee is Camp McAllister, occupied by Captain McAllister's Plainfield artillery. The ground here is not so favorable, bogs and swamps surrounding the little dry spot which the camp occupies; but the captain and his men are hard at work, ditching, grubbing and burning logs, and will soon master their situation. It is no wonder, however, that the captain has a heart to work, as he has a faithful and beautiful wife, who prefers to share the hardships of camp life with him to the enjoyments of a comfortable home without him.

## NEGROES TAKING REFUGE AT FORT MONROE.

It has been a subject of considerable apprehension with the Union men as well as the Secessionists as to what the slaves would do in the present unfortunate and unprecedented state of the country. The hatred of compulsory labor, however moderate, is so strongly implanted in the African breast, that those who knew them best felt assured one of the greatest difficulties the South would have to contend with would be the peculiar institution itself, in whose behalf Secession had been undertaken. The promptness and sagacity of General Butler have increased the dilemma of the Secessionists to a remarkable degree, since it is at once equally hostile to Abolitionism and Secession. By declaring that slaves are contraband of war he recognizes them as property, and consequently, as liable to capture. When Colonel Mallory, therefore, applied to General Butler for the

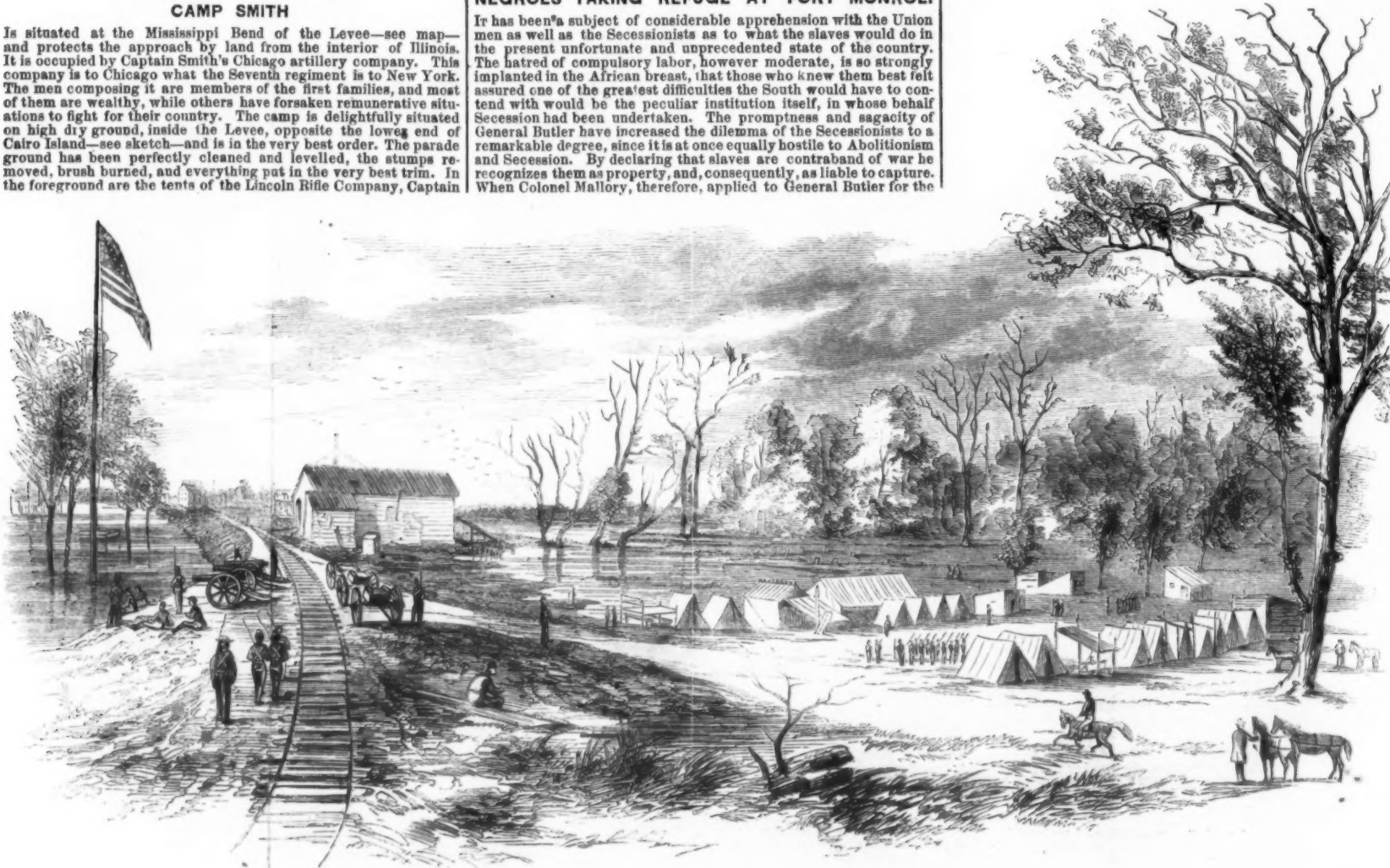
restoration of his slaves, who had fled to Fortress Monroe, General Butler offered to restore them upon condition of taking the oath of allegiance to the Union, in whose name alone he could demand the fulfillment of the Fugitive Slave Law. It is needless to add that the Secessionist was foiled with his own weapon. Since then a large number of slaves, men, women and children, have "succeeded" to Fortress Monroe, and General Butler has made the best possible use of an evil, and employed the able-bodied to work at the entrenchments, while the women have been set to washing, cleaning, &c.

Our artists have sent us several sketches, which illustrate the various methods in which they made their escape and the remarkable risks they ran. There are now about five hundred in the fortress, and are valued at half a million of dollars. Thirty of these belonged to a planter in Richmond, who visited General Butler to confer with him. Upon his asking if he might take them back, the General said that they came of their own accord, and could go back if they wished. They, however, decided to remain, whereupon the planter manumitted the entire lot, and returned to Richmond.

It is reported from Fortress Monroe that gangs of fugitive slaves, in parties of twenty or thirty, were constantly arriving there, over one hundred having reached there on Monday. Some of them said they were about being sent South, and others alleged that they came in to get food. They complained that, whilst they were kept at work in the sandhills, the soldiers ate up all the food. Some of them were free negroes, who had been compelled to work upon the enemy's fortifications in and near Norfolk.

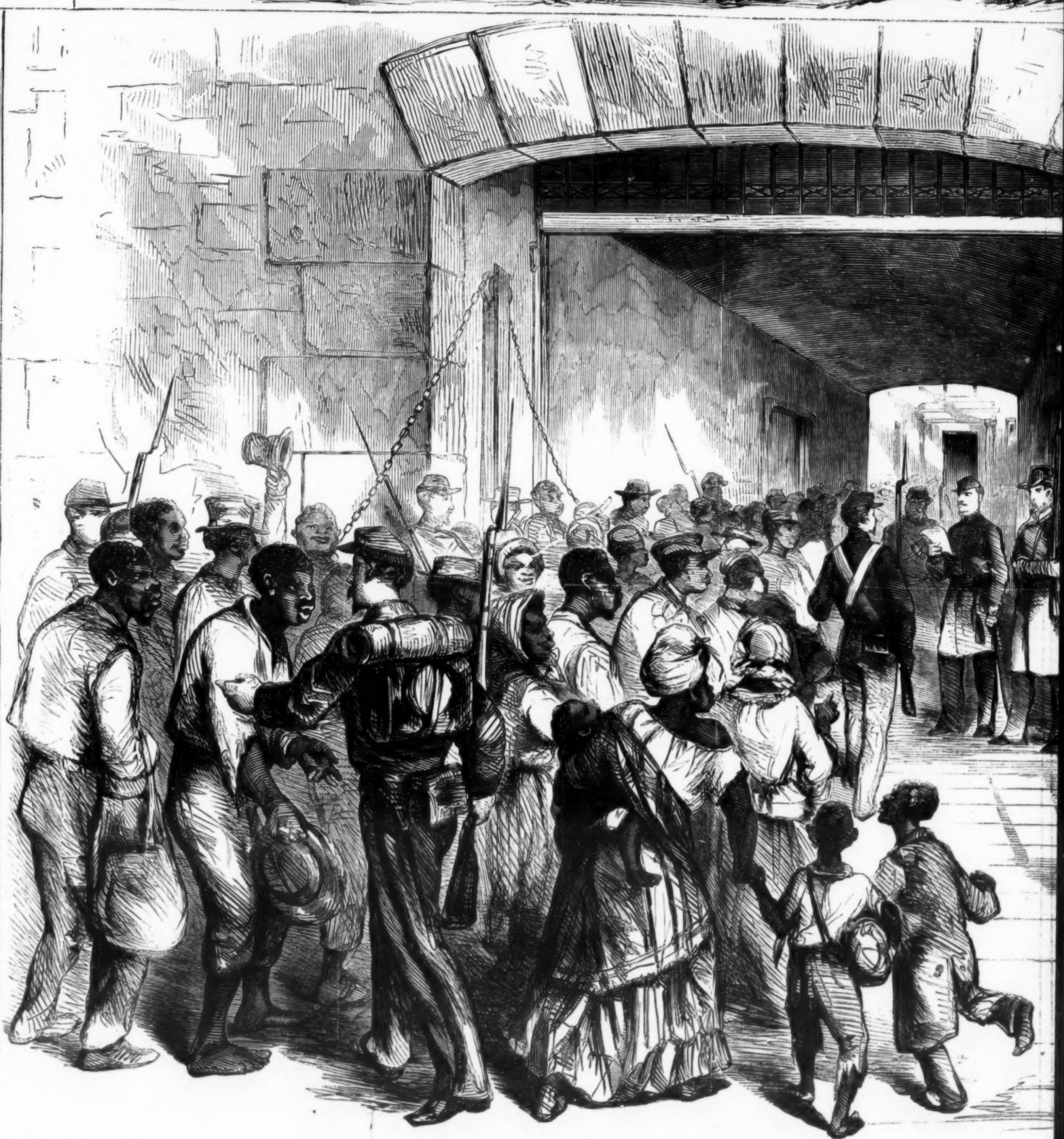
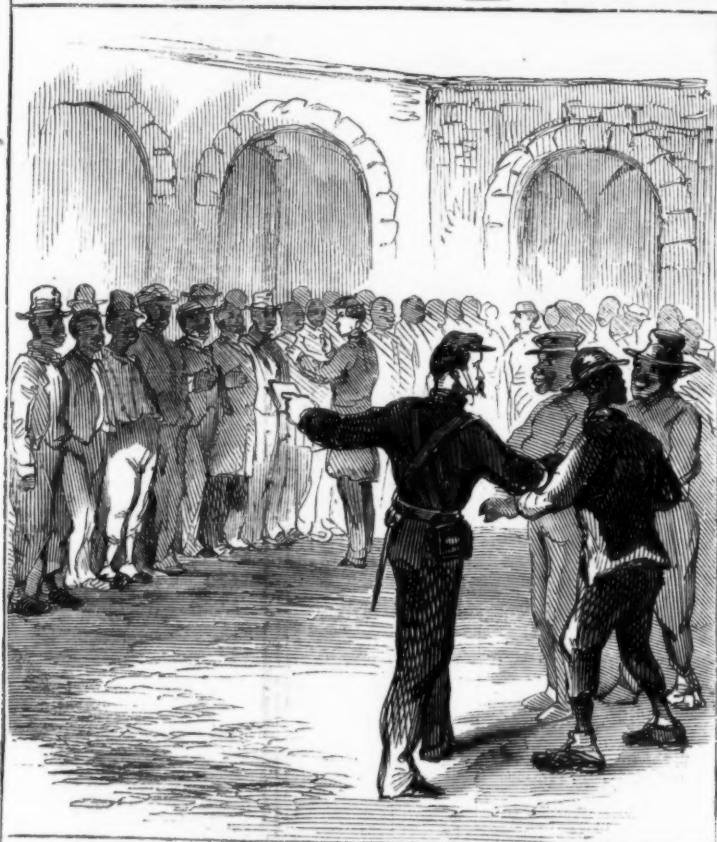
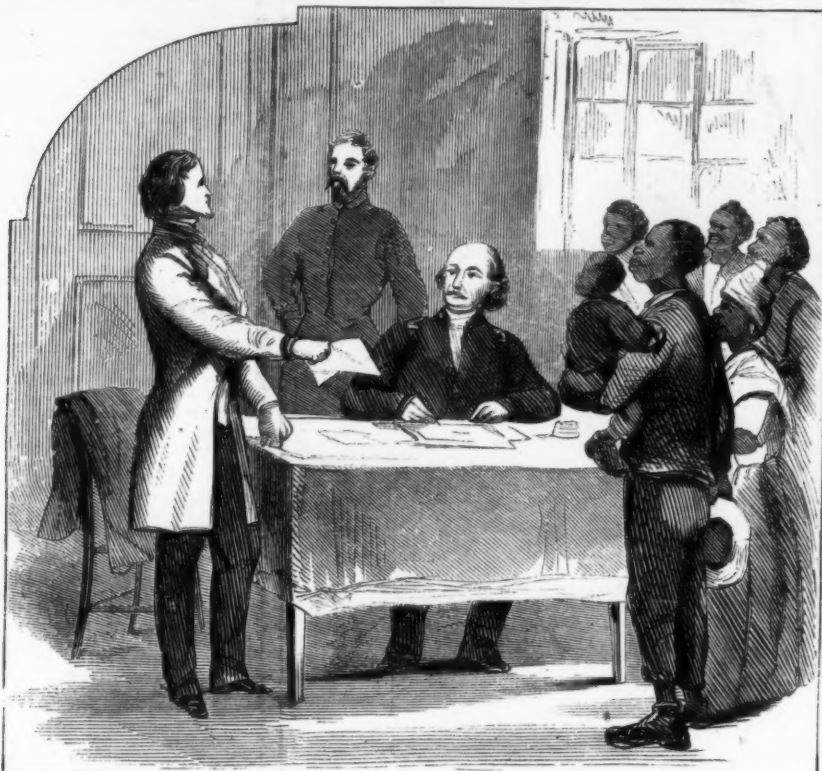
A few miles below — there now lives, and has lived for several years past, a worthy clergyman, a man, however, very short in stature. Upon a certain Sunday, this clergyman was invited by the pastor of a church in that village to fill his pulpit for the day. The invitation was accepted, and Sunday morning saw Mr. — in the pulpit. Now it happened that the pulpit was a very high one, and accordingly nearly hid the poor little clergyman from view. However, the congregation, out of respect, managed to keep their countenances, and with over pious faces seemed religiously anxious for the text. They were not obliged to wait long, for a nose and two little eyes suddenly appeared over the top of the pulpit, and a squeaking, tremulous voice proclaimed the text: "Be of good cheer, it is I, be not afraid!" A general roar of laughter followed the announcement—the clergyman became confused, and turned all sorts of colors. Many, in the general uproar, left the church, and it was a long time before the minister was enabled to proceed with the sermon, so abruptly broken off. Afternoon came, and the little man, standing on a footstool, had a fair view of his audience. The text was announced in due form—"A little while ye shall see me, and again a little while and ye shall not see me." In the course of his sermon he repeated his text with great earnestness, and stepping back, lost his elevated footing and disappeared from his hearers. The effect may be more readily imagined than described.

A GAMBEEER having attained to the age of eighty-two years, and unwilling to let the secret die with him, has communicated what he proclaims to be a certain cure for hydrophobia, he having many times in his life tried and proved its efficacy both upon men and animals. He recommends to bathe the wound with warm water and vinegar immediately after the bite, and let it dry; then to pour on to the wound a few drops of muriatic acid (hydrochloric acid), mineral acids possessing the property of neutralising the venom of the saliva.



CAMP M'ALLISTER, ON THE OHIO BEND OF THE LEVEE AT CAIRO, ILLINOIS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



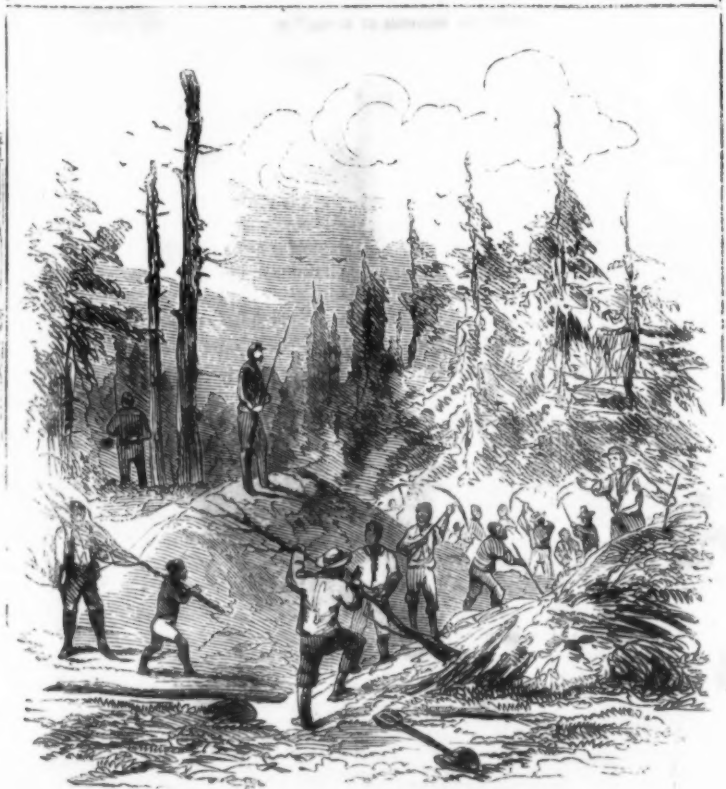
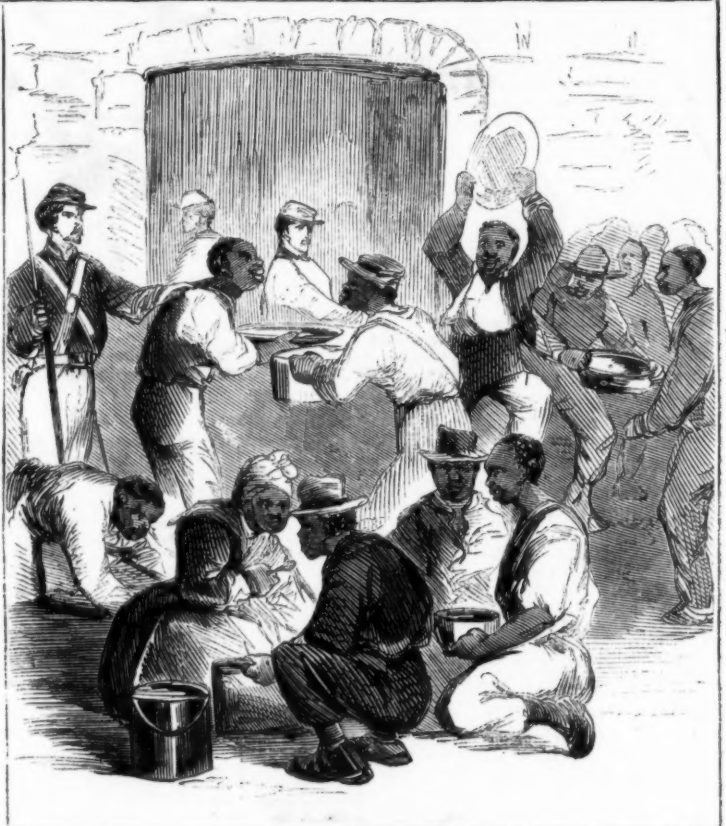
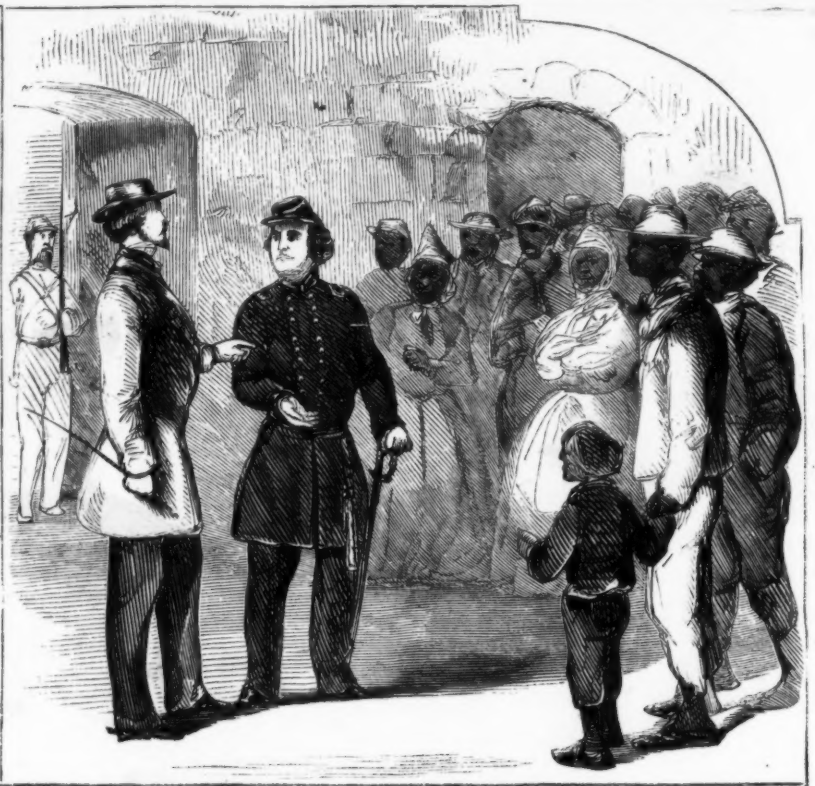


A slaveowner of Richmond, Va., manumitting thirty slaves in Fortress Monroe, in the presence of General Butler, who refused to give them up, unless the owner took the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government. Mustering the runaway slaves into the service of the Federal Government. Negroes escaping at night.

Runaway slaves approaching the Federal sentinels near Fortress Monroe and seeking the protection of General Butler. The fugitive slaves entering Fortress Monroe—Passing the drawbridge at the main entrance guarded by the sentinels.

STAMPEDE AMONG THE NEGROES IN VIRGINIA—THEIR ARRIVAL AT FORTRESS MONROE—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST





at Fortress Monroe and seeking the protection of General Butler.  
the drawbridge at the main entrance guarded by the sentinels.

A slaveowner of Richmond, Va., recognizing and claiming as his property the thirty slaves who had fled from his estate  
and taken refuge in Fortress Monroe.  
The runaway negroes in Fortress Monroe preparing rations and making themselves generally useful.  
The fugitive negroes working in the trenches near Fortress Monroe, under the direction of the Federal Officers.



him, and what was that when malice, wealth and power were working with all her forcible engines against him? Lucille visited her husband daily; there was little change in his appearance beside a shade of melancholy on his countenance; and his step, as he paced restlessly up and down his confined chamber, at times faltered; but his voice had still its bold commanding tones, and still vaunted of his country's justice.

Lucille with an aching heart was looking through the iron bars of his prison, when she uttered half audibly, "One short week to bring such fearful changes!"

She was pale and careworn, and a restless nervousness shook her generally firm collected manner. D'Almaine observed it, and stopping in his walk before her said soothingly,

"Lucille, you are fatigued, harassed with this unfortunate affair, you have neither rest nor quiet. Coming daily to this place robs you of both health and fortitude, and yet your presence is so essential to my comfort that I cannot say keep hence. But dearest," and he seated himself by her and put his arm round her, "you will be better, and, whatever the result, more resigned after the trial."

"The trial!" she responded, starting to her feet, then with an effort reseating herself, answered with an attempt at steadiness, though the tremulousness of her voice was not to be mastered and her eyes were fixed fearfully on his—"must think of that, too, think of what may be its fatal results. D'Almaine, can I do this and live?"

"Yes, you must think of it as an event not to be avoided," he replied; "but as one not to be dreaded. Think of the justice of our laws, and ask can they pronounce me guilty for defending my wife's honor?"

"Ah, but will it have proof of that?" said Lucille. "Will it believe your single testimony against a host of opposing witnesses?"

"It will believe when truth is spoken by honorable lips," replied D'Almaine.

"But should their verdict be contrary to truth and honor, what would be the punishment?" she asked breathlessly.

"The guillotine or the galleys," he replied.

A sharp, short, irrepressible cry fell from Lucille; she covered her face with her hands, and gradually it sank on the table; she remained in this attitude several minutes, and D'Almaine was again pacing the room; but when he raised her face there was a tint of color on the cheeks, and the eyes had lost their heaviness; thought, busy thought, in those few minutes had coursed like a whirlwind through her brain, bringing with them hope and life for her husband.

D'Almaine, who had watched with pain the agony of the moment, was surprised at the sudden change, but happy to see a returning sunbeam glancing over her expressive face, which gave cheerfulness to his mind, pressed her return home, with injunctions to take the rest she so much needed.

Lucille reluctantly consented; a new impulse had given an impetus to her whole nature, and her fervent good-night at parting, uttered in a firm tone, hung and lingered so confidently on the ears of D'Almaine long after she had left him, that his rest was free from the feverish excitement of the day.

On arriving at the chateau, Lucille's first inquiry was for Batiste, and on learning that he had long waited for her, she hastened to him; but her face was again pale and anxious in its expression, and her voice trembling as she demanded:

"What farther intelligence, Monsieur Batiste, from Madame de Paleron and her family?"

"That they have no mercy," he replied; "that they will pursue the count with the utmost rigor. Six of the principal advocates of Paris are retained for the cause, and it is the general opinion that, with such powerful adversaries, nothing can save him. Some say he will escape the guillotine, but nothing can preserve him from the hateful galleys."

A thrill of anguish compressed her lips and closed her eyes, and the white marble slab, on which she leant for support, was not more colorless than her face. Batiste handed her a glass of water. She waved it away, saying, in a hoarse voice:

"What advocates have you retained for us?"

"Three who rank high in public favor," he replied.

"What said they on reading their briefs?" she asked.

"Alas! madame," said Batiste, "I cannot deceive you, though I see you so worn and harassed with the last week's misery, for I judged more by their manner than words, that hope had but a frail shore to anchor on."

"Then on Heaven and our own energies will we rely," said Lucille. "But the trial, Batiste, is the day yet fixed?"

"It has been hurried on," he replied. "It is to be the day after to-morrow. Ah, madame, that day will be a trial for us all. To see the count tried for a deed he should meet commendation for; to see him tried by man and punished by man for an act of retribution. Good as I have deemed the laws of France, I begin to doubt their justice now."

"We are too powerless to do aught but murmur at them," said



GEN. B. M. PRENTISS, NOW IN COMMAND OF THE U. S. TROOPS AT CAIRO, ILL., ENFORCING THE BLOCKADE OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND OHIO RIVERS—SEE PAGE 55.

Lucille. "Is Madeline here?"

"Yes, with the child," he replied. "Shall I ring for her?"

"No, we will all three go to my dressing-room," said Lucille. "I have much to talk over with you both; it may be the last opportunity for the present we can converse alone, for I shall pass the two forthcoming days with the count. Our time together may be short, if the evil hour cannot be averted."

Batiste drew his hand across his eyes, as he reverentially followed her. As she entered her room, Lucille met Madeline and her child at the door.

"Oh! mamma," cried the delighted child, who had seen but little of her mother the last week, "how long you have been away! Have you brought papa home?"

"No, dearest," she replied, clasping her to her, to hide her tears, "not to-day; but papa has sent twenty kisses for his Birdie."

"I wish he would come," said the child. "I sometimes think I shall never see him more, mamma, for I dreamt last night I was a long way from Madeline and everybody I love, travelling in a large, heavy coach, and crying because they would not take me to you. Mamma, do not go away again, in case the large heavy coach should come and take me from you for ever."

"Dear child," said Lucille, shivering, "do not make me more unhappy by your sad forebodings. Here, Annette, take her and let her not out of your sight; for I am so weak and foolish that even a child's dream makes me tremble."

The child disappeared with her nurse, and the trio entered the

room, where they remained in earnest converse till long after dark.

Before Lucille went to bed, for we cannot say rest, she went to her child's bedside; she slept sound, the sweet sleep of childhood; but while the mother watched, the smile on the child's lips fled, her features slightly distorted, and she cried out in a peevish tone, "Take me to Madeline." Then the tone changed to one of plaintiveness, a tear stood on the long, dark lashes, and she said, "Goodbye, good-bye, mamma; they will never bring your Birdie back again; I shall never see you more."

"Good Heavens!" said Lucille, in a fearful tone. "She is again dreaming that dreadful dream. Oh! it is ominous that her father's fate is sealed, or that it is the Almighty's intention to take my child to Himself. Oh! awake, dearest, and let me hold you to my heart while I have you," and taking the child in her arms she bore it to her own bed.

#### CHAPTER XXIII.

It was the eve of the day before the trial, the hour when twilight has heralded in the bright stars, that a carriage stopped at the gate of the prison. The horses, from appearance, had been hard driven, and the coachman, for he was the only attendant to it, might have been warm from exertion, for he wiped the perspiration from his forehead several times before descending from his box; but as soon as he did descend he rang the bell, the handle of which was just visible in the uncertain light, dangling from the ponderous doorway. Having rung loud and boldly at the gate, he went to the door of the carriage, where with a careless air he stood humming a popular air. As the portal opened, the inmate of the carriage, who from his attire was an advocate, handed a letter to him, which he gave into the hands of the doorkeeper, saying in a loud tone, "For the governor, and say I wait a reply."

The man disappeared, the gate closed heavily, and he was soon with the governor. The latter, who with a few friends had just commenced a convivial evening, broke the seal, after it had remained on the table before him till he had ended an argument he was discussing; and having deliberately unfolded it, read the contents:

"Monsieur de Calcote's compliments, and desires an interview with his client, the Count d'Almaine. He offers apologies for his late visit; but having been detained unavoidably in court, there was no alternative. Monsieur de Calcote, to lose no time, has not even waited to unrobe, as time is precious, from the few hours intervening previous to the trial."

"It is late," said the governor, "and against rule to admit people after the gates are closed; but on this occasion the rule must be deviated from, I suppose; for my orders are to admit unreservedly the friends and advisers of the count. How has Monsieur de Calcote arrived?"

"In his own carriage, monsieur," returned the doorkeeper, "and I do not know how many servants, as I was not at the trouble of counting them."

"Oh, Monsieur de Calcote is a great man," said the governor; "admit him by all means, and tell him if he wishes an interview with me I am at his service."

The doorkeeper disappeared, and soon the jingle of his numerous and heavy keys was heard. Once more the lock turned, and the small portal half opened. The man partly showed himself, and in a surly tone said to the coachman, who had drawn near the door as soon as it had turned on its hard hinges,

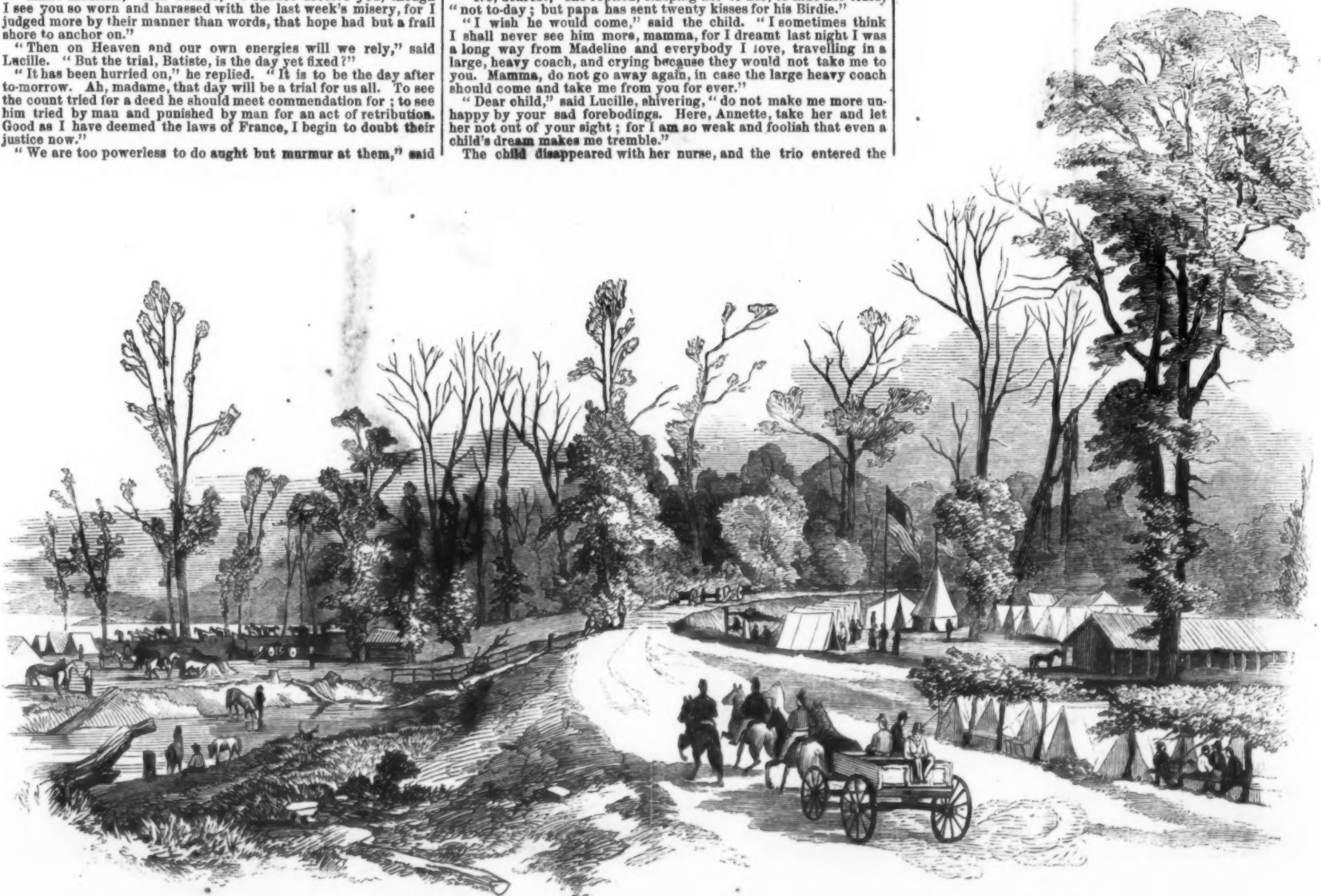
"Your master may enter, though, like the governor, I think it is an unreasonable hour; but as it is a life-and-death question, I suppose—"

At this moment the coachman put something into the man's hand, saying,

"Master is aware that this is extra trouble for you, monsieur, and sends you this."

Without waiting the reply the coachman let down the steps of the carriage, and the advocate without a comment descended and passed through the portal, and the key was turned upon him. He

(Continued on page 62)



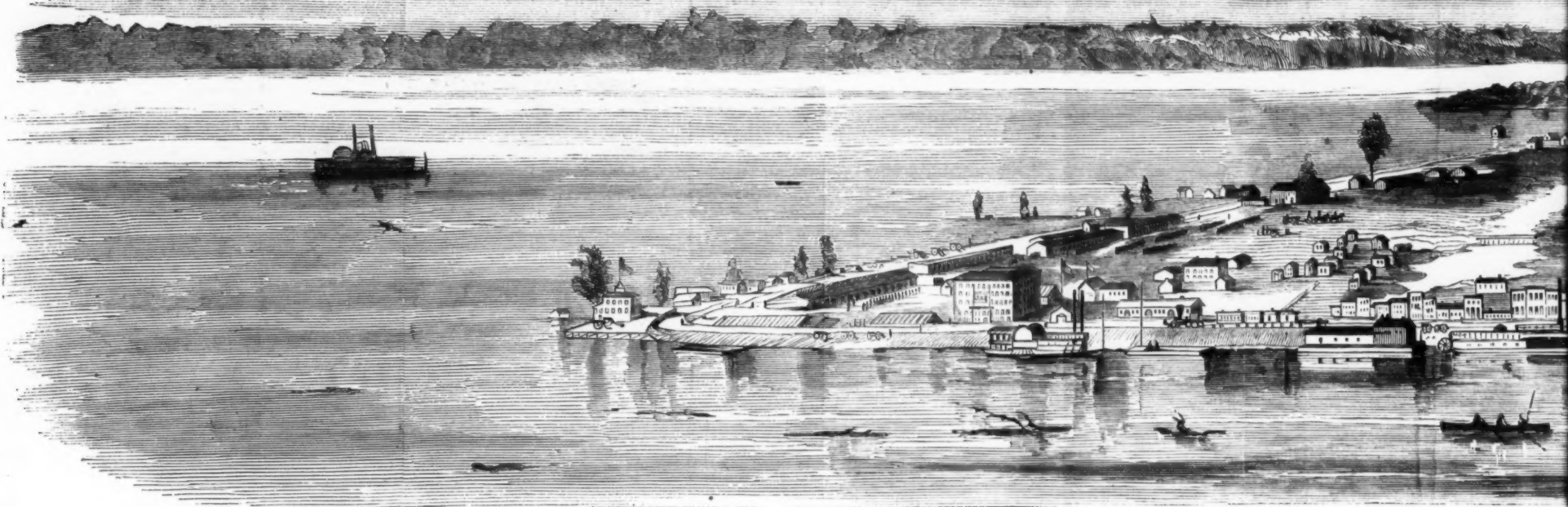
CAMP SMITH, ON THE MISSISSIPPI BEND OF THE LEVEE AT CAIRO, ILLINOIS—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 55.





THE LATE HON. STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN SHORTLY BEFORE HIS DEATH BY WHITEHURST, OF WASHINGTON.—SEE PAGE 51.





Missouri Shore.

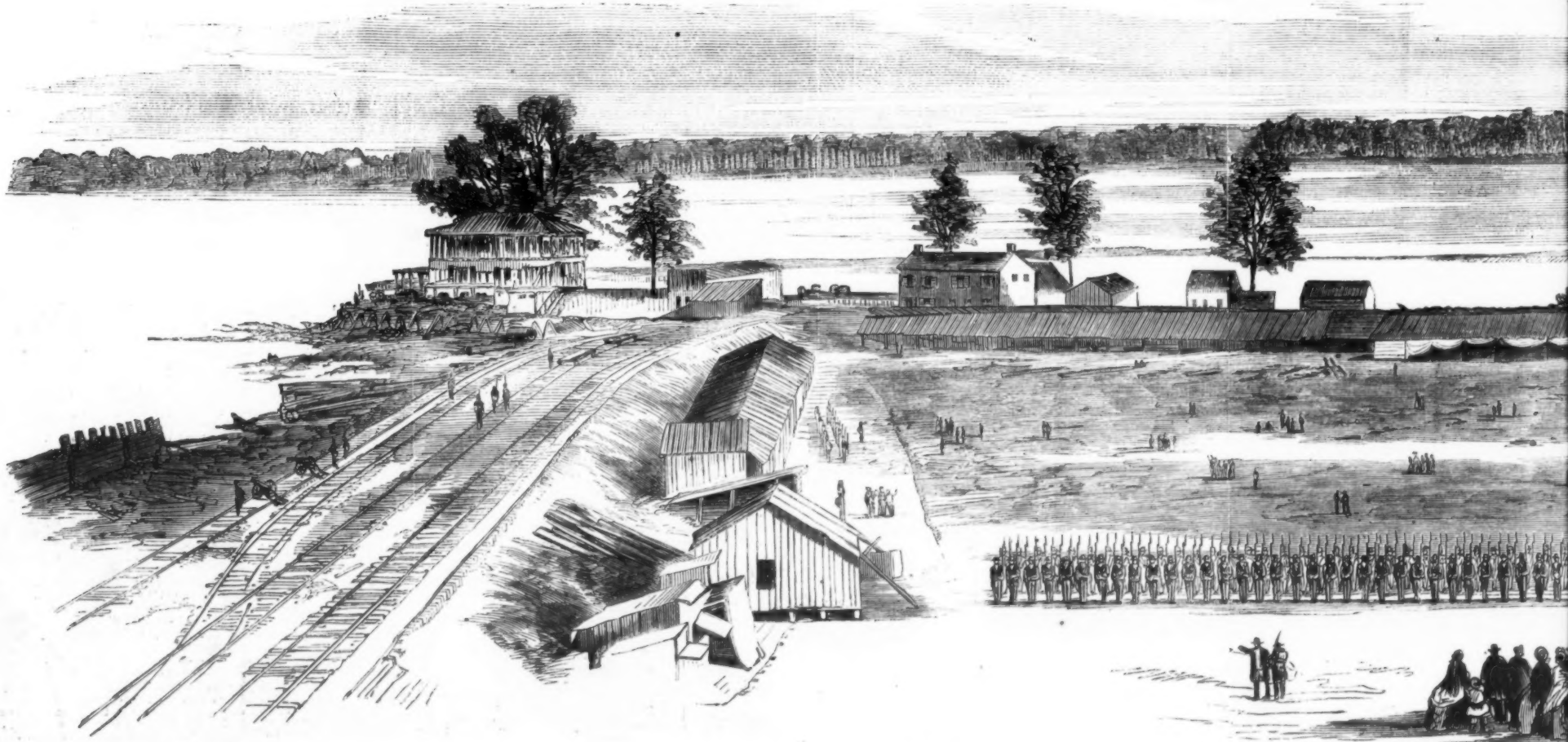
Battery Defiance. Mississippi River. St. Charles Hotel. Illinois Central Railroad Passenger Depot. Battery.  
BIRDEYE VIEW OF THE CITY OF CAIRO, ILLINOIS—THE STRATEGIC POINT COMMANDING THE PASSAGE OF



Cairo Island.

Mississippi River.

Camp Defiance. Levee. St. Charles Hotel.  
THE CITY OF CAIRO, ILLINOIS, AS SEEN FROM BIRD'S POINT (NOW IN POSSESSION OF T



Mississippi River.  
Batteries.

Batteries.

Lockport Artillery.

Kowald German Turners.

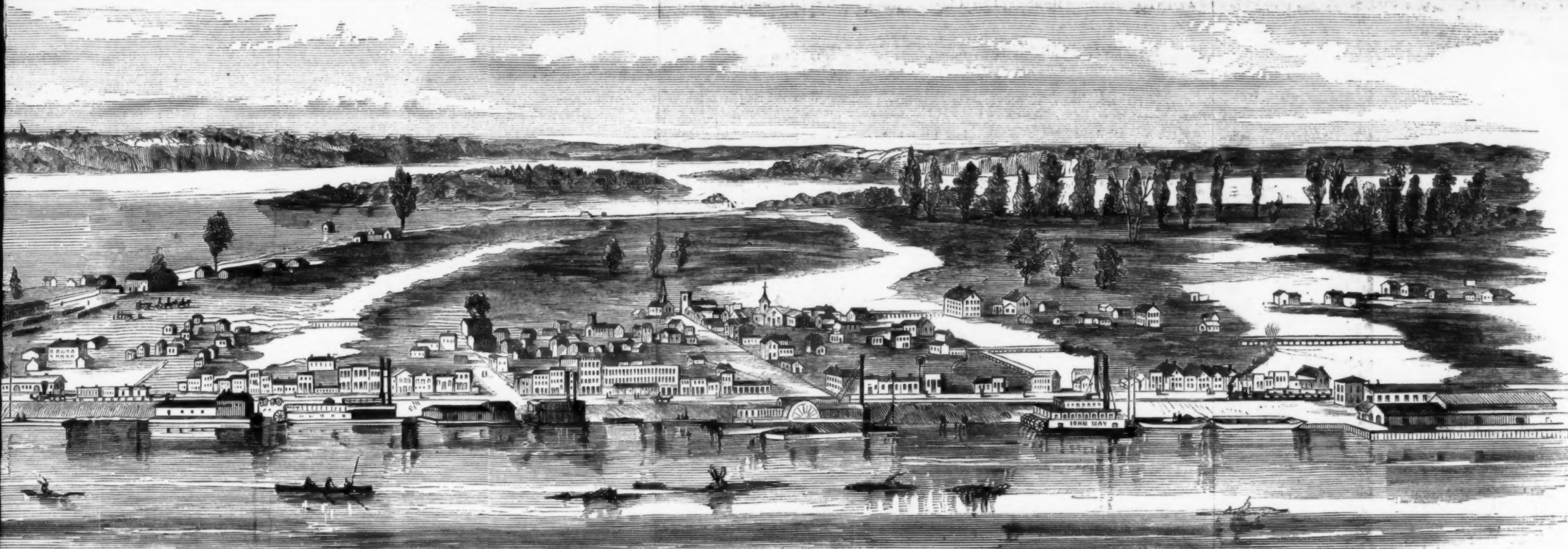
Capt. Tilton, Quincy Co.

Bird's Point.  
Delta House.  
Capt. Sheeley's Quincy Companies.

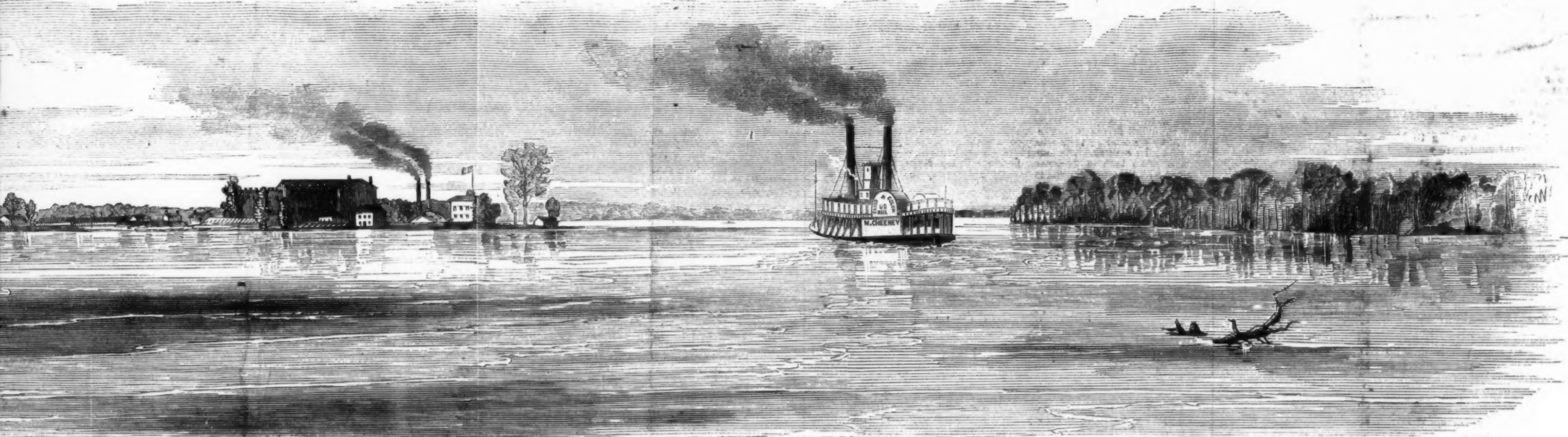
Capt. Dallas's Companies.  
Officers' Quarters.

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEW OF THE BATTERIES AND ENCAMPMENT AT THE CITY OF CAIRO, WITH THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILR

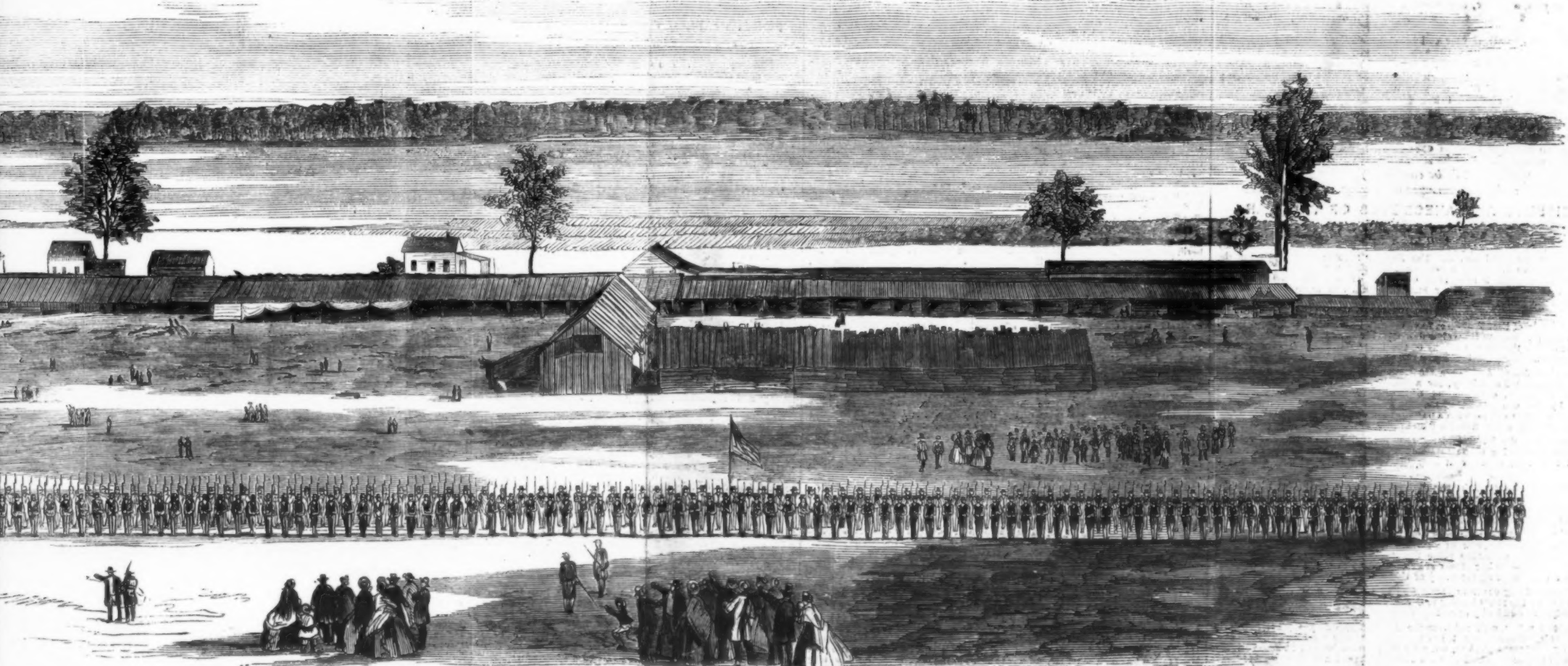




Strategic Point Commanding the Passage of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.—From a Sketch by our Special Artist—See Page 54.



FROM BIRD'S POINT (NOW IN POSSESSION OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS), MISSOURI.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



OF CAIRO, WITH THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT, AND COLONEL MORGAN'S REGIMENT ON PARADE.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY H. A. BALCH, CAIRO, ILL.



stopped to let the man take the lead, who after passing through several long narrow stone passages, mounted a flight of stairs, and stopping before a low door, placed a key in the lock. The door flew open, the advocate entered, when he heard the lock again turned, and he was alone in the small chamber with the Count D'Almaine.

D'Almaine had been writing. He pushed the table from him, rising on the entrance of the advocate, and in a cold, proud tone demanded, "To what, monsieur, am I to attribute this late, unexpected call?"

The advocate laid the tip of his forefinger on his lips, and with his eyes on the door and his head slightly bent, listened till the last step of the jailer had ceased to vibrate, and every sound save their own breathing was hushed, when drawing a chair towards the expiring fire, he pointed to D'Almaine to be seated.

D'Almaine, whose appearance bore testimony to his restlessness, at first refused; but there was something so urgent and anxious in the manner of his visitor, though he spoke not, that placing another chair for him, he himself sank into the one he had risen from, and seemed inclined to fall again into the reverie he had been disturbed from.

The advocate replaced the chair, and drawing a small stool to the feet of D'Almaine, caught his hand, and allowing the cap to fall from his head, the rich curls, bright as gold in sunshine, of Lucille shone in a world of beauty over the ample silk gown that had concealed her identity.

Overpowering sensations, in which were mingled love, dread and wonder, for a time prevented D'Almaine's utterance. Lucille broke the silence.

"You are not surprised to see me here," she said, "when tomorrow is the trial?"

D'Almaine looked with ardor on the sweet face raised to his with such devoted love, and the bitter thought came that perhaps another week and he would be torn from her for ever; that she, with so much beauty, love and virtue, might be thrown portionless, and without protection, on a world which had hitherto shown her but little kindness, but then would pursue her with snares and insult equal to that he had rescued her from—a rescue which seemed likely to make both their victims. He put his arm round her, and raised her to his side.

"Surprised!" said he. "I ought not to be surprised at your devotion, my wife, for it is that has brought you here in disguise and in danger to my prison. But I looked for you through this long and dreary day, longer than any preceding one, because not brightened by your presence. I had an audience to-day with M. de Boulton; he bade me prepare for the worst, for the lightest punishment will be the confiscation of my property."

"That would be as nothing if your safety could be depended on," said Lucille. "But I have heard much since I saw you, and dare not trust myself to hope it."

"I have prepared myself to die in a degree for what may happen," said D'Almaine; "I have written to my mother and to my uncle, who is the kindest and best of men. He will guard you till you reach your father, and longer if necessary, and—"

She kissed the hand lovingly that held her own. "Think not of me," she said. "This is not the time to speak, or even think, of the future; the present must have all our consideration, all our energy. In six hours, if you remain within these walls, you will stand a criminal in a court of justice, surrounded by the agents of relentless foes, who, if they are unable to pursue you to death, will not stop till your doom is life-long labor. Jules, you must escape."

"Escape!" he cried, starting to his feet, and looking at her with distended eyes. "Lucille, are you mad, to imagine, even for a single second, that the bolts that secure me can be withdrawn, or the vigilance of a jailer lulled? No, no! Were such my idea, I should consider it the ravings of a madman."

"Hush! speak not so loud, or all will be lost," said Lucille. "Again seat yourself, Jules, and listen to me. You have still hope. Discard it; it is misleading you, and will kill us both. I tell you they will send you to the galleys. Thither, if you go, I follow you. Look at me; look at this delicate form, these small hands; and ask yourself if they are formed for labor that would tear the hard skin of an engineer, and yet, if you remain here, it is the labor I am doomed to, for whether thou goest I will go."

The last words were uttered in a low tone, but so determined, that it wrung every fibre in the strong man's heart; his eyes wandered over her lovely and delicate person, and he shuddered, as if the picture she had sketched was already a reality.

"What is to be done?" he said, in a burst of passion. "They have me in their power; how can I burst their accursed bonds? The galleys! they dare not send me there—my country would rise up against the vile injustice of the deed."

Lucille was silent till he seated himself; when, drawing the low stool once more to his feet, she sank upon it, and raising her anxious eyes to his, said, in a subdued tone, "My husband, time presses. Will you hear me calmly? Do not think I came here at the eleventh hour for useless converse. I came to free you from your prison, and I will, if you will allow me for a short half hour to guide you. Nay, dear Jules, for once, and only once, to rule you."

"How? Tell me—speak out, Lucille—for I do not, cannot understand how you, a weak, defenceless woman, have power to break prison bars, and free me from these hateful manacles," looking at his hands.

"I will do both, all, if you will trust to me," replied Lucille. "I will show you that woman, though weak and defenceless by nature, can, by her love and energy, outdo the strong resolution, the revenge, the eloquence of man, even his strong works, by making the bolts and locks of a prison give way to them."

While she spoke she had taken from a small silk bag, concealed beneath the ample folds of the advocate's gown, a file and other instruments, with which she had commenced the labor of freeing him from his manacles. D'Almaine regarded her with silent wonder, there was so much of hopeful energy in her voice and manner, so much determined will, that he seemed passive beneath its sway.

(To be continued)

## INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

(Continued from page 51.)

The young men in Monroe, La., are ridiculed by the local press because they do not enlist in the rebel service. The *Register* says the young ladies of the neighborhood have organized a company, adopting the following preamble: "We, the undersigned, hereby form ourselves into a military company, and agree to do all that we can for our beloved South, and to protect our houses and our patriotic young men, whose business will not allow them to enlist for the war."

The Union men of East Tennessee have called a Convention, to meet at Knoxville on the 30th. Pearson Brownlow describes the condition of things there as little less horrible than in the frenzy of the French Revolution. The traitors are ruling the unarmed patriots with a rod of iron.

The happiest idea for a monument to the memory of the gallant and murdered officer, is that started at Albany, for a Memorial Regiment, to be called the Ellsworth Regiment, composed of one man from a town—or ward—and equipped by one dollar subscriptions. Such a regiment of picked men, banded under such auspices and for such a purpose, could not fail of deeds that would make a monument more enduring than brass.

The blockade of the Mississippi river is producing some singular results. New Orleans is shipping bacon to Memphis, and Memphis is shipping rice to New Orleans. Rice is lower in Memphis than in New Orleans, and bacon higher.

The Colonel of the Massachusetts Fifth came very near losing his life the other night. While approaching, with a friend, his outpost, he was hailed by the sentinel, but being busily engaged in conversation, it did not occur to him to give the countersign. The guard levelled his gun, and in a moment would have fired had he not luckily recognized the form of his commanding officer.

The city of Alexandria, now under martial law, presents a curious spectacle. Upon a somewhat circuitous route therein to-day I was unable to detect a single female face—the bar-rooms are closed, and almost the only persons met or seen are those wearing the livery of Uncle Sam.

Three hundred negroes from Tennessee had been sent out to throw up entrenchments on the roads leading to Ocean View. The troops are said to be badly disciplined and badly armed.

The Secession flag, captured from the Marshall House by Colonel Ellsworth on the morning of the 24th inst. has been presented to the Fire Department of this city by Lieutenant Stryker, Company B, First Regiment Fire Zouaves. The flag is much torn and stained with the blood of the Colonel.

A Secession flag was captured recently, under amusing circumstances, at Potomac, Mo.; knowing the flag to be in the house, the officer, failing to find it elsewhere, had his attention attracted to a lady seated in an uneasy position; politely insisting on the lady rising, the officer discovered the hateful rag, thirty feet by nine, concealed under her hoops.

A RABID Dutchman named Timmins, residing at the corner of Stagg and Ewon streets, East New York, was hung by his incontinent countrymen for being a violent Secessionist. After a short suspension he was cut down by a tender-hearted German, who administered a series of reformatory kicks to him. In these days, when the Southern revolt has excited derision into every man's household, none but a madman would outrage public opinion so deeply as to abuse a cause for which so many gallant men are perilling their lives.

The last number of the *Alexandria Sentinel*, which was issued the day before the entrance of the Federal troops into that city, contained a violent article on the subject of "Government troops polluting the soil of the Old Dominion." It said if they dared set foot in Virginia, no matter in how large a force, they would "be swept from the face of the earth, every mother's son of them, and their bodies would furnish fertilizing material for the next season's wheat crop." By nine o'clock the next morning the editor was in Warrenton, Va., forty miles distant, minus his coat and hat.

The romance of war is always greater than that of peace. The soldier who was accidentally shot through the lung is recovering. As soon as the accident was known to his gallant sister in Brooklyn, New York (a married lady), she posted on there to nurse him. She attended to him several days before he was aware of her presence. When he recovered consciousness, he said, with a sigh, "I have a sister, and oh if she knew how I am, she would be at my bedside!" Like a ghost, she appeared, and her presence has resurrected him. There was a thorough perforation of the body of the soldier by a minnie ball. These gunshots are not necessarily mortal. Several cases are reported in medical journals where the lungs have been punctured by balls without producing death. The bronchial arteries are so abundantly supplied with oxygen—the healing or therapeutic properties of atmospheric air—from respiration, that hemorrhages and inflammation are both prevented.

Dr. S. G. Howe, who was appointed by Governor Andrew to examine into the sanitary condition of the Massachusetts troops, reports that their wants are abundantly provided for, and that their health is good. He makes a number of valuable suggestions; among them that the nurses employed for the troops should be men, not women, for the former in an emergency can fight. He gives the following illustration of the Puritan spirit which still lives among the troops. One of the companies complained to the captain that the West Point Cadet who drilled them was a most profane swearer.

"I'll stop that to-morrow," says he.

The next day's drill begins, and the cadet begins to swear at the soldiers.

"I'll stop that to-morrow," says he.

"What do you know about the drill," says the cadet, "and what can you do about my swearing?"

"Sir," says the captain, sternly, "I know this, and you ought to know it, swearing is forbidden by the army regulation, and if you continue to break the rule, I'll order my men to march off the ground, and they'll obey me, and leave you to swear alone."

The cadet took the rebuke and swore no more at that company.

## MILITARY ITEMS.

The Plug Uglies of Baltimore have been at their ugly tricks again. Two large Columbiads being left exposed in the street for a few hours, some villains stole them. As they are suspected, they will be shot if the crime be traced home to them. Many companies of the leniency which the Secessionists of this city are treated by the authorities. Gen. Cadwallader is considered as too mild and temporizing.

Five citizens of Baltimore county were arrested a few days ago by a party of military from York, Pa. They were taken through Cockeysville to York. They are charged with despoiling the telegraph wires near Cockeysville at the time the bridges were burned.

Mr. BERDAN, who has made the best rifle shots on record, is forming a rifle regiment to defend the Union. The *Spirit of the Times* has published a list of the forty best shots, and only one has been made by a Southerner, demonstrating that, in rifle practice, the North is far superior to the South.

The Uniform of the Confederate States is a coat of caecot gray cloth, short tunic, double-breasted, two rows of buttons down the breast, two inches apart at the waist and widening towards the shoulders. Pantaloon of sky-blue cloth, made full in the leg. The different corps of the service to be distinguished by the color of their trimmings—blue for infantry, red for artillery and yellow for cavalry. The buttons to be of plain gilt, convex form, three-quarters of an inch in diameter. In the artillery corps, the buttons are stamped with the letter A; and in infantry and cavalry the buttons bear only the number of the regiment.

The Grand Jury are now engaged in an inquiry into the frauds practised by the army contractors in Pennsylvania. The most infamous villainy has been found against them. It is the intention of the Philadelphia to organise a vigilance committee for the summary treatment of these atrocious rascals. A lamp-post and a short rope is the only cure for such villains.

The train from Harper's Ferry was fired into, about a mile from the Relay House, on the 20th May. An inquiry has been ordered by Col. Jones. The excuse is that the train was ordered to stop, but did not. Nobody was hurt.

## MILITARY STATIONS.

NEWPORT NEWS.—This is one of the places occupied by the indefatigable Gen. Butler, and is on the banks of James River, about ten miles from Fortress Monroe. Here a strong encampment has been formed, consisting of the Vermont Regiment, the Massachusetts Fourth and the Steuben Guard. Col. Phelps has chief command. The entrenchments extend four thousand feet, and are defended by a very complete battery. The Harriet Lane was lying abreast of the position on the 20th. The channel of the river here is two miles wide, the rest of it is a vast open bay, of such shallow water that nothing can float in it, consequently, the Newport News battery commands the entire river. Three miles below, on the opposite side, is the Mammoth River. Newport News is eighteen miles in a straight line from Yorktown, and forty miles from Jamestown. The country in the rear is level and sandy, ornamented with swamps.

FORTRESS MONROE.—This great military station, which we so fully illustrated in No. 281, is under the command of that glorious son of Massachusetts, Democrat Butler, on whom so much of the hope of the nation now rests. As a military station, it is the vital point of Virginia; as it does, the leading avenues to Maryland, Delaware and the Old Dominion. There are now in and near Fortress Monroe nearly 15,000 men, most of them the flower of the American army—not hirelings, that with the best blood of the world flowing through their veins. There is no doubt but, with such a brilliant and comprehensive man as Butler, Fortress Monroe will prove a thorn in the side of Secession. In addition to the reinforcements of troops received by Gen. Butler, two propellers had arrived from Perryville, which landed a hundred horses, and two others which brought a large number of gun-carriages for field service. It was expected that Norfolk would be attacked by regular siege approaches, and that the troops for the attack would be landed on a hardy, sandy beach ten miles from Norfolk, under cover of the guns of the fleet.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, VIRGINIA.—Camp Sandford is being fortified more and more every day. Telegraphic lines are laid on all a long the Virginia shore, with branches diverging to the various camps, so that a concentration of troops can be immediately made in case of attack. It appears that Gen. Lee had determined to erect a battery on these heights for the purpose of laying Washington in ashes if the Capital had not been surrendered to the Secessionists. Brig.-Gen. McDowell commands here now, and has made the heights almost impregnable.

CHAMBERSBURG.—This city is situated in Franklin county, Penn., and is forty-three miles north of Harper's Ferry. There are about 10,000 men stationed here, and more are daily gathering. The transit to the Ferry is twenty-three miles by railroad, which ends at Hagerstown, Md. Six miles below Hagerstown, on the Maryland side of the Potomac, lies Williamsport, opposite which are Secession forces to the number of about 400 or 600, the remainder of the large force formerly there having been taken to points nearer the Ferry. Williamsport is guarded by one company of Home Guards, who are assisted by a rifle company at Sharpsburg, three miles further down the river. Chambersburg is above navigable water on the Conococheague and Falling Spring streams, both branches of the Potomac. A great deal of dissatisfaction is reported among the Secession troops, and 180 of them have deserted within the last forty-eight hours. We are given to understand that so soon as the regiments of this command can be got here, a movement will be made to some point nearer to Harper's Ferry, probably Hagerstown or Williamsport.

ILLINOIS.—The war spirit still prevails in Illinois. The six regiments called for by the President to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are now awaiting orders. They are designated and officered as follows: Thirteenth, Col. John R. Wyman, Camp Dement, Dixon; Fourteenth, Col. John M. Palmer, Camp Duane, Jacksonville; Fifteenth, Col. Thomas J. Turner, Camp Scott, Freeport; Sixteenth, Col. R. F. Smith, Camp Wood, Quincy; Seventeenth, Col. L. F. Ross, Camp Mather, Peoria; Eighteenth, Col. Lawler, Camp Douglas, Anna. Besides the above, there are still in camp and in the service of the State four regiments, as follows: Nineteenth, Col. C. C. March, Camp Goodell, Joliet; Twentieth, Col. S. S. Goode, Camp Grant, Mattoon; Twenty-first, Col. M. Dougherty, Camp Koerner, Belleville; Twenty-second, Col. Joseph R. Scott, Camp Yates, Springfield. Also a regiment of cavalry and a battalion of light artillery. Gen. Yates is now in Washington urging their acceptance, and will no doubt succeed. Should he do so, Illinois will have full eighteen regiments in the field.

## FOREIGN OPINIONS ON THE WAR.

England.—The opinion of the press is still doubtful—that of the people is decided in favor of the North. The American press is strangely or wilfully ignorant of this fact, and does much to increase the evil. In the House of Lords a debate was had on the 16th, in which several of the leading law lords gave their opinion on privatizing. Owing to Jeff Davis refusing to subscribe in 1856 to the Paris Congress, this country occupies an equivocal position; but as Mr. Lincoln has instructed Mr. Adams to agree to the document, there is every reason to believe that England will gladly receive the secession, more especially when Mr. Adams explains to Lord Palmerston that it was not the American people who refused to accede to the treaty in 1856, but Mr. Jeff Davis, Franklin Pierce's Secretary of War. The London *Daily News* is the ablest advocate of Northern principles in London. The *European Times* says that the liberal

commercial tariff of the South has encouraged some Liverpool merchants to commence a Steam Company to New Orleans, and that two iron screw steamers are to be built for the trade in Newcastle. Mr. Bright, on the 17th, presented, in the House of Commons, a petition from the manufacturers, clerks and laborers in the employ of Messrs. Platt, machine makers of Oldham, signed by 2,300 persons, stating that they viewed with alarm the serious diminution of the supply of cotton in the supply of cotton, and praying the House to adopt such measures as would contribute to the development of the agricultural and commercial resources of India, so as to enable that country to compete on fair terms with America. The petitioners recommended the improvement of the tenure by which land is held; the establishment of efficient courts of law for the better protection of the ryots; and the construction of all necessary public works, including railroads, canals, water-ways, works of irrigation, and particularly the opening of the navigation of the river Godavary. If this war should last more than a year, and the Government maintain the blockade, the South will be what Daniel S. Dickinson predicted it would be, namely, "clean wiped out."

France.—There is every proof that, like England, France will preserve a strict neutrality. Her journals, however, facetiously allude to the impunity with which the Garibaldian regiments were enlisted and shipped from England to overthrow the young Bomba. We do not consider this a parallel case. Ministers Dayton, France; Marsh, Turin; Pike, Hague; Burlingame, Vienna, had arrived at their respective stations.

Spain.—The American troubles have had the effect of calling the Spanish Lazarus from his grave. It has seized San Domingo, and dreams of additional conquests in the shape of taking other bits lying loose in American waters!

## ANECDOTES, INCIDENTS AND HUMORS OF THE TIMES.

A SOUTHERN journal says that all the planters are educated to fight, and they "love the whistle of bullets." Isn't the South paying rather dear for the whistle?

A CALL having appeared in the *Vicksburg (Miss.) Sun* for the raising of all little boys over ten years of age, the Louisville *Journal* responds by proposing to arm the little girls of Kentucky of the same age.

McFigg, who has just returned from the South, says that the companies in Richmond suffering from smallpox are the first to be "pitted" against the Northerners. This is reliable, as it didn't come by telegraph.

Mr. EDMUND BURKE, of New Hampshire, says that his "heart is in the South." The world will be glad, Mr. Burke, to learn the whereabouts of that interesting intestine of yours.

One of the biggest of the Columbiads at Fort Monroe is bearing directly upon the house of Ex-President Tyler. We are afraid it may go off some time. Accidents will happen.

As the eighth Ohio regiment was going from Cleveland to Camp Dennison, Capt. Buckingham supposed the train would stop at Crestline, and notified his wife. Unfortunately, the orders were to pass through Crestline without stopping. The train, however, checked up a little, but the rate of speed was still high. The gallant captain saw his wife on the platform, made a desperate spring, clasped her in his arms, kissed her quickly, and, under tremendous applause from his comrades on board, sprang back on the flying train, having barely time to catch the rear car!

A SOUTHERN paper says: "Gov. Sprague, of Rhode Island, has presented two balloons to the United States Government for military purposes. With Scott and Lincoln, that makes four great bags of wind, besides an infinite number of lesser ones."

PRESTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, says: "An Ohio editor says that our pen is 'very fatal to the Secessionists.' We suppose he means to charge us with keeping a slaughter pen."

SOME of our young fellows seem trying to drown all thoughts of the hard times. They get tighter than the money market.

One young girl, much alarmed at the idea of her male friends being called upon to go to war, and perhaps to be killed in the conflict, exclaimed, with tears in her eyes, "How very dreadful it would be to live without men!"

A Secession paper charges the Union men of Kentucky with being "under-handed." Our friends are not under-handed at all; they have the upper-hand, and they mean to keep it.

We understand that the United States Government extends its embargo to all sorts of printing paper and writing paper going to the South. That's what we call a paper blockade.

Our neighbor of the *Courier* talks of nothing but the Louisville blockade. Don't you think, neighbor, you have been running the blockade about long enough?

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that the powers which be are unrelenting in their vigilance, as shown in the fact that several consignments of medicine to Tennessee were prevented going forward on Thursday.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S house is the only one in Knoxville, Tenn., over which the Stars and Stripes continue to float. A few days ago two armed Secessionists went at six o'clock in the morning to haul down the Stars and Stripes. Miss Brownlow, a brilliant young lady of twenty-three, saw them on the piazza, and stepped out and demanded their business. They replied they had come to "take down them Stars and Stripes." She instantly drew a revolver from her side, and presenting it, said, "Go on! I'm good for one of you, and I think for both!"

"By the looks of that girl's eye she'll shoot," one remarked. "I think we'd better not try it; we'll go back and get more men," said the other.

"Go and get more men," said the noble lady; "get more men, and come and take it down, if you dare!"

They returned with a company of ninety armed men, and demanded that the flag should be hauled down. But on discovering that the house was filled with gallant men, armed to the teeth, who would rather die as dearly as possible than see their country's flag dishonored, the Secessionists retired.

## FOREIGN FLOATINGS CAUGHT BY THE WAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Wiesbaden to the effect that the States of Nassau have renewed this year the expression of their desire to see the gaming establishments suppressed. The Committee on the Budget proposes to invite the Government to make a representation to the German Diet on the necessity of suppressing all gaming-houses and lotteries.

A CERTAIN society lately gave a grant to build a parsonage-house. Among other things a well was to be dug, and the society had a regulation depth of their wells. Long before this depth was reached, a perpetual spring of excellent water was found, but found in vain. The regulation depth must be reached. The water was not very good, but the unhappy parson was obliged to drink it. After a time he became seriously unwell, when it was discovered that the well-sinkers had dug into a spring of mineral water, and the poor man had been drinking a tonic every day of his life.

THE IRISH CESSER.—Bernard Gallagher, of Cavan, returns: "This family had five children—three ones died within the last five years. There is no 1 deaf or dumb or blind in this family. This family is all of the Catholic profession. This family is all present—no 1 is absent. This is a mudwall house. This house has 2 windows in front and 2 in rear and a skylight."

A RUNAWAY ELEPHANT.—Cooke's circus was performing at Swindon, and whilst on the road near the town, the lad who rode the elephant dismounted to inspect the work of a person who was laying a horse which had been killed by the road. It is supposed the scent of blood attracted the elephant, for, with head and tail erect, the beast rushed through a strong hedge out of the road and across some fields. The keeper, in alarm, followed it, crying out, "Stop her! stop her!" a request which was decidedly unheeded, as the person who witnessed the approach of the elephant took flight themselves at the sight of such an unusual monster traversing the pastures of North Wilts. The beast was fortunately secured by its keeper without having done any harm.

A NEW kind of cask has just been invented, which is replacing, it is said, in the south of France, those now made of wood. They are made of glass, and of different sizes, to contain from five to one hundred litres. Among the advantages they possess may be mentioned that they are proof against all leakage and evaporation, and keep the liquid placed in them fresh and pure to the last.

THE Chateau St. Germain-en-Laye is to be transmogrified into a Tower of London, as regards the manner of keeping arms and historic monuments. The system pursued at the Tower of London has been inquired into, and will be minutely copied; and the guardians will be fed entirely on beef, so as to make them resemble the rosy keepers of London Tower, who got their name from the buffet, dishonored into beef. The title of the French warders will be *mangeurs de beef*.

A FEW days ago an elegantly dressed English lady presented herself chez M. Jones, Boulevard des Capucins—a house where a little Tattersall's business is done—and desired him to make it known that she was ready to bet that she was ready to walk 1,000 English miles in 1,000 hours, or fifty miles without taking any nourishment. The only reply of the astonished Jones (monsieur) was, "Diable!" and at this point the matter remains.

MEXICO.—The American, English, French and Belgian Ministers have arrived in the City of Mexico. The agents of the Confederate States were working strongly against Mr. Corwin. The Mexican Congress was in session. Juarez had been declared the elected President by a large majority of the people. Senor Mata had resigned as Minister of Finance, to take his place as Deputy from Vera Cruz. The Constitutional Government has exercised great energy and determination in hunting the robbers on the public highways, and with such success that the great road between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico is now considered entirely safe. From the tenor of all the advices received, the Mexican Government appears to be verging towards stability. Mr. Weller had been very ill. He was at Jalapa, awaiting an opportunity to leave for the United States.



Major-General Fremont will return with 10,000 rifles and a park of artillery, say forty twelve-pound guns, rifled.

By the end of this week the Government expects to have twenty-five thousand men at Washington, twenty-five thousand near Alexandria, twenty thousand at Grafton, twenty thousand near Harper's Ferry, fifteen thousand at Fortress Monroe, and ten thousand around Baltimore, Annapolis and the Relay. This is independent of the encampments at the West and elsewhere.

It has been determined by the Government to give to every man, of whatever rank, serving in the army or navy of the United States, in defence of the Union, a diploma, on parchment, or fine parchment paper. The design of the embellishment is by Leutze, and is one of the most beautiful artistic achievements we ever saw. Underneath it is to be the following certificate, viz.:

WASHINGTON, —, 186—

A. B. has been enrolled as a — in the — forces of the United States, for the defence of the Constitution and the maintenance of the Union.

By the President.

[Here follow the names of all the members of the Cabinet.]

Jefferson Davis has arrived at Richmond with his family, and it is reported that all the officials in the Government departments are also there or have been ordered there. The reception of Jefferson Davis on the route is said to have been very enthusiastic. On arriving at Richmond he made the following speech at the new fair grounds:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS—I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestations. I look upon you as the last, best hope of liberty; and in our liberty alone is our constitutional Government to be preserved. Upon your strong right arms depends the success of our country, and, in asserting the birthright to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing as compared with the immense interests you have at stake. (Cheers.) It may be that you have not long been trained, that you have much to learn of the art of war, but I know that there beats in the breasts of Southern sons a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. (Cries of "never!" and applause.) Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free fight, and the Southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. (Cheers.) The country relies upon you. Upon you rest the hopes of our people; and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life, I am wholly your own. (Tremendous cheers.)

President Davis then retired from the balcony. Senator Wigfall, Governor Letcher and Mayor Mayo followed with brief speeches, in response to the calls of the crowd, after which the President and suite proceeded to the adjoining parade-ground, where a review of the troops took place.

The spirit of the Southern people is strongly indicated in the speech of the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, at Atlanta, Ga., on the 23d ult. He said:

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS—The time for speech-making is past. The people have heard all that can be said. The time for prompt, vigorous, decisive action is upon us, and we must do our duty. Upon the surface affairs appear to be quiet, and I can give you no satisfaction as to their real condition. It is true that threats of an attack on Pensacola have been made, but it is uncertain whether any attack will be made. As you know, an attack was made on Sewall's Point, near Norfolk, but the vessel making it was repulsed and disabled. But the general opinions and indications are that the first demonstration will be made at Harper's Ferry, and that there, where John Brown inaugurated his work of slaughter, will be fought a fierce and bloody battle. As for myself, I believe that there the war will begin, and that the first boom of cannon that breaks upon our ears will come from that point. But let it begin where it will, and be as bloody and prolonged as it may, we are prepared for the issue. The North is fast drifting to anarchy and an established despotism. On you, therefore, as citizens of the Confederate States, depend the success and perpetuation of constitutional liberty; for the day is not far off when freedom will exist only south of Mason and Dixon's line, and your stout arms and brave hearts will be her only support on all this continent. We prefer and desire peace, if we can have it; but if we cannot meet the issue forced upon us. We must meet Lincoln and his myrmidons on their own grounds, and on their own terms—on constitutional principles. So far, our progress has been all that we could expect. A Government has been organized, executive departments and offices supplied, all needed laws passed, and all necessary arrangements made to meet any emergency. At the head of our Government is President Davis, who led the Mississippi Rifles at Buena Vista, and whose flag never yet trailed in the dust. This noble and true son of the South goes to Richmond, to take command in person of our soldiers there, and to lead upon the battle-field against all the military power and talent they can summon, even to their veteran chieftains, General Scott himself. Whether brought to a bloody conflict or not, we are prepared. Our people everywhere are full of enthusiasm, and strong in their determination never to submit to the rule of Lincoln. Fathers and mothers and sisters are all ready, and doing all they can in aid of the cause. We are in the right, and justice is upon our side. We must succeed. The same God who guided our fathers in the bloody Revolution and who made the glory of the late United States, is yet upon the side of right and justice. Relying upon Him who holds the destinies of all nations in His hands, we will go forth to battle, resolved to conquer or die.

On the evening of the 2d June, two columns of troops from Gen. McClelland's command—one led by Col. Kelly of the First Virginia Volunteers, the other by Col. Crittenden, left Grafton, Virginia, and after a march of twenty miles in a drenching rain, surprised a camp of Secessionists, amounting to two thousand men, at Philippi, Virginia. The surprise was complete, and many of the Secessionists were killed. On the side of the Federal troops Col. Kelly was killed, and several wounded. Philippi is a post village, the capital of Barbour county, on Taggart's Valley River, about two hundred and ten miles northwest of Richmond. A large quantity of arms, ammunition and horses were captured by the Federal troops. The Secessionists retreated in great disorder into the interior.

#### PERSONAL.

We notice with pleasure among the removals that of Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT's Boarding and Day School from 32 West Fifteenth street to Nos. 222 and 224 Madison avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth street. This healthy and beautiful location will offer an additional inducement to parents to place their children in this famed establishment, the long experience of the elegant and accomplished principal as an instructress having won for it a deservedly high reputation in our community. The languages are all taught by native professors, and the strictest attention is paid to the manners as well as the education and comfort of her pupils. At the earnest solicitation of many of her patrons, Madame C. MEARS BURKHARDT will remain in the city for the summer months, and devote herself to the instruction of her pupils, enabling them to pursue uninterruptedly their course of study.

We have received from FRANK & POSE, 547 Broadway, several national songs well suited to the spirit and temper of the times. Among them the following are the most popular: "A Song for my Countrymen," written and composed by Henri Drayton; and "Our Good Ship Sails To-Night," composed by Stephen C. Massett, and sung with great success by Madame Anna Bishop. Also the following new publications, which are received with great favor: The "Hunkley Galop," by Heilmüller; "Dixie for the Union," written by F. J. Crosby, composed by Ian D. Emmet; the "Benel Quicksnap," by W. Borge; the "Good-natured Waltz," by Heilmüller; "My Lady," a ballad, by J. Gaspari Maeder; "The Star Spangled Banner," for piano, by A. W. Borg; "Sourire du Matin," by Wm. Jucho; "Un Ballo in Maschera," Nocturne, by J. Ascher; "How Dear to Me the Hour," duet, soprano and tenor, by Henry Kiebor; the "Trio-trac Galop," by Heilmüller; "Long Years have Passed," by F. B. Holmes; and "Our Willie Dear a Dying," by Stephen C. Forester.

and "Reminiscences of Un Ballo in Maschera," by A. W. Borg. These pieces are all admirably brought out, and have made a good success.

HENRY C. CORNELL, one of Ellsworth's Zouaves, was killed in a skirmish with the Secessionists at midnight, the 1st June, as his company was about to relieve the Michigan Regiment, near Alexandria. He was in his twentieth year, and a member of Company 13 Fire Department.

Gov. BANKS, Mass., has been made a Major-General, and is now busy with his military duties. Such men as Butler and Banks are guarantees of the integrity and success of our cause.

COL. ANDERSON (Fort Sumpter) addressed the German school children in Cincinnati on Sunday, the 26th May, in a speech full of piety and patriotism.

The Montgomery Advertiser says that Yancey, the Secessionist, now in London, writes to a friend that there is a strong contest going on between the Exeter Hall party and the Ministry, the former being for the North and the latter for the South. The weakness of Mr. Yancey's faith will be apparent in a few days.

RUMORS affecting the sanity of Chief-Justice Taney are very prevalent in the legal circles of Washington.

The citizens of Mechanicsville have resolved to raise a monument to the memory of their young hero, Col. Ellsworth.

Mr. HENRY, of Maryland, has received the nomination for the First Congressional District of Maryland. He is a moderate.

The Hon. Emerson Etheridge made a most eloquent Union speech at Louisville on the 27th May. It was loudly applauded.

That atrocious miscreant, Elder Orson Pratt, has published a prophecy in the Pearl of Great Price of the total destruction of the Union. He is a strong Secessionist.

GEN. SAM HOUSTON made a speech at Independence, Texas, on the 21st, in which he says that he has, after much hesitation, resolved to stand by that section of the Republic to which he belongs, and is, consequently, a Secessionist.

GEN. McCULLOCH has been ordered by Jeff. Davis to Arkansas.

GEN. ORVILLE BYRON YOUNG was tried for treason on the 29th May, at Cincinnati. He escaped, on the plea that the court had no jurisdiction. At his trial a letter was read from Gen. Greene, of Missouri, dated 7th November, 1860, in which the present Secession was deliberately announced. Col. Anderson (Sumpter) was examined, but his evidence was not important.

Geo C. HERSEY, who poisoned Miss Tirrell, of Weymouth, last year, after having seduced her, has been found guilty of murder, and will be hanged, as he deserves to be.

The Rev. Hosea Ballou died on the 28th, in his sixty-fifth year. He was the author of "The Ancient History of Universalism," and the editor of *The Universalist* and *Quarterly Review*.

The *New Manual of the Bayonet, for the Army and Militia of the United States*, by Lieutenant J. C. Kelton, Sixth Regiment United States Infantry. This very valuable book is published by D. Van Nostrand, 192 Broadway, in very admirable style. It is a book which should be in the hands of every infantry officer, and the better it is known in the ranks the more efficient our soldiers will be in that most important arm of the drill—defence at close quarters. The work is sanctioned by the Military Academy, and is, in fact, a complete manual of attack and defence with the bayonet. It is admirably illustrated, every position being represented with singular clearness and exactness. We can most cordially commend the *New Manual of the Bayonet* to our volunteer army all over the country.

COUNT AGESOR DE GASPARIN'S NEW WORK, *A Great People Rising—the United States in 1861*, is in press, and will be issued in a few days, by Charles Scribner. The translation is by Mary L. Booth, of New York.

#### THE LATE HON. STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS.

STEPHEN ARNOLD DOUGLAS was born in Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, 23d April, 1813. His father, Dr. Stephen A. Douglas, a respectable physician of that town, died of apoplexy, on the 1st of July, 1813, leaving two children, a daughter of twenty months, and the other the subject of our present memoir. The widow then went to live with her brother, a bachelor in good circumstances, and who resided on a farm they had inherited from their father. His subsequent marriage, disappointing them of a competency, compelled young Stephen, then aged fifteen, to apprentice himself to a cabinet-maker, in Middlebury, and afterwards at Brandon. His health failing, induced him to turn his attention to a less laborious pursuit, and his mother and sister having at this juncture married a father and son named Grainger, he went to reside with them in the State of New York, and attended Canandaigua Academy, at the same time devoting every spare minute to the study of law. In this quiet and laborious course he continued till his nineteenth year. In his twentieth year he removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he entered the office of the Honorable J. J. Andrews, who then represented that district in Congress, being the editor. From thence he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, which place he reached in a destitute condition. Finding no immediate opening for his services, he went to Winchester, where he was engaged as schoolmaster, devoting every evening, after his scholastic duties, to his legal studies. His savings as a schoolmaster enabled him to commence the practice of the law, having previously obtained a licence, and he soon made his industry and talent tell upon that little community. At this time the great question was the removal of the Government deposits from the United States Bank, and it was in defence of General Jackson that the late Senator for Illinois made his first speech to the people of Jacksonville. The success he met with in that effort induced him to give more attention to politics, and in 1834 he was elected by the Legislature as States Attorney over Colonel John J. Hardin. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Illinois, from Morgan County, being the youngest member in it.

Shortly after the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Douglas received from President Van Buren the appointment of Land Register at Springfield, for Illinois, which office he retained till 1838, when he was nominated for Congress in opposition to Mr. Stuart, who was elected by a trifling majority. It is stated by Mr. Douglas's friends that his opponent owed his election to the mistake of many of his constituents spelling his name as Douglass.

After his defeat, the late Senator for Illinois continued the practice of law in Springfield till 1840, when he canvassed the State for Van Buren and Johnson. At the Session of the Legislature in 1841 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the duties of which he fulfilled till the summer of 1843, when he was nominated as candidate for Congress for the Quincy District. In this contest he was successful, and took his seat as a member of the Twenty-eighth Congress in December, 1843. In 1844 he was again elected by a much larger majority.

Before taking his seat for the third term of his election as a Representative, a vacancy occurred in the Senate, by the expiration of the term of General Semple, and Judge Douglas, with great unanimity on the part of the Democrats of his State, was elected to that distinguished body, where he first took his seat on the 4th of March, 1847. He was re-elected, his term expiring March 3, 1859, when he was again chosen in 1859—his term expiring in 1865. In 1856 he made himself famous for his Kansas Nebraska Bill, which rescinded the Missouri Compromise.

Senator Douglas married, in 1847, a daughter of Colonel Robert Martin, of North Carolina, and with her he obtained a large fortune in land and personal property. She died several years ago. In 1857 he again married, Miss Cutts, one of the belles of Washington, by whom he also obtained considerable wealth.

Our space will not allow us to dwell upon his career, which has been one of continual activity, and patent to the public through the daily press. Having received from a portion of the Democratic party the nomination for President, he was in common with Breckinridge defeated, and Lincoln elected. When the present Secession movement took place he forgot his lifelong hostility to the principles of which Mr. Lincoln was the supposed representative, and joined heartily in defence of the Union. Early in May he was taken ill, and has since then been more or less indisposed. About a fortnight ago his complaint assumed the shape of typhoid fever, which terminated his existence in Chicago, at ten minutes past nine on the morning of Monday, the 3d June.

In the death of Mr. Douglas the country has met with an almost irreparable loss. As a statesman he has made his mark upon the times, as a man he had a vast circle of ardent admirers and earnest and devoted friends, who will deeply mourn his death. His best epitaph will be that he served his country well in life, and died true to his flag and the Constitution.

The Seventh Regiment, under the command of Colonel Lefferts, returned to New York on Saturday, and received from the people a generous harvest of thanks. As they had rushed off at the first alarm to save the Capital, they had necessarily left their private affairs in so unsettled a condition that their speedy return was a matter of solemn duty they owed their families. They are ready to interpose again should the country demand their services. They left Washington on Friday, after being reviewed by the President, and passed up Broadway on Saturday morning in the evening. Their appearance is very "veteran." Considering the alacrity with which they rushed to the rescue, they deserve well of the nation.

#### WAR NEWS FROM THE NORTH, EAST AND WEST

MISSOURI.—The Missouri Democrat of May 27 says: "Our advisers by last night's train are to the effect that the State troops have all left Jefferson City, but two companies under Captains Duke and Kelly, of St. Louis. These will remain to act as a body guard to the Governor. The disbanded troops all took their arms with them. They have been sworn into the State service for six months, are to preserve their organization, and are required to drill two or three times every week. The eighteen pieces of cannon have been secretly removed from the Capitol, and their whereabouts is only a matter of conjecture. An agent of the Southern Confederacy is now being entertained by Governor Jackson. It is reported that he proposes to furnish the State of Missouri with thirty thousand men and fifty thousand stand of arms, to get us out of the Union by the autumn months. This heavy contract does not seem to recommend itself very readily to his Excellency, for he knows that Gen. Harney must necessarily become one of the high contracting parties. Twenty baggage-wagons are reported to have left Seals, a few days since, for Arkansas. Captain Blaudouk, who was wounded at the capture of Camp Jackson, died on May 25, and was buried the succeeding day, with all military honors. The First Regiment, Colonel Blair's, was, on May 29, sworn into the service of the United States for the period of three years, unless sooner discharged. With few exceptions, the men took the oath with alacrity and enthusiasm. The Second Regiment, Colonel Boornstein, have left the camp at the reservoir, and have taken up quarters at Jefferson barracks. The Third Regiment, Colonel Sigel, have also struck their tents, and located themselves at the arsenal."

ST. LOUIS.—In the McDonald case General Harney is discharged from further proceedings. A new petition for a writ, to be directed to Captain N. Lyon, and all other officers at the Arsenal, was substituted and presented, and the writ granted. Two additional regiments are ordered to Cairo, besides a company of Illinois artillery, now at Springfield. The Government has chartered the big Wharf Steamer, capable of conveying several thousand troops and stores. It is understood also that the Government has chartered twenty-five river steamers at St. Louis.

ILLINOIS, CAMO.—Colonel Schuttner's regiment has arrived from St. Louis, and proceeded at once to Bird's Point, which they will permanently hold. They number over one thousand men, and are supplied with Minie rifles, camp equipage and provisions, &c., for thirty days. Shortly two batteries will be furnished them from here. All came on the steamer Louisiana, which steamed around Battery Point, amid great enthusiasm on shipboard. Gen. Prentiss and Staff escorted them to their new location, where their camp lines were defined by Col. Webster, but owing to the storm, they remained on the boat all night. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the work of fortification was commenced and several big guns were mounted. Of all of Gen. Pillow's men, only five thousand one hundred are well armed, and these are principally at Union City and Randolph. Arms are, however, arriving for the others. There is no rebel battery at Columbus, Pillow having seized the guns intended for that place. A Secession flag has, however, been raised at Columbus, and troops are organizing there for an expected attack from here. News that Gen. McClelland has sent Ohio troops into Western Virginia gives satisfaction here, and strengthens the popular belief of an early movement down there.

WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Judge Thompson has just issued a Proclamation from Wheeling, ordering the Disunionists to disperse peacefully and return to their allegiance. What renders the document the more interesting is the fact that both his sons are officers in the Secession army.

WHEELING.—On Sunday, the 19th of May, Colonel Kelley, commanding the First Regiment of loyal Virginians, moved towards Grafton, which was evacuated by the Secessionists at his approach. After Colonel Kelley's departure the Sixteenth Ohio Regiment, 1,000 strong, stationed at Bellaire, crossed the Ohio, and followed Colonel Kelley's advance. The Fourteenth Ohio Regiment crossed the Ohio at Marietta, and occupied Parkersburg.

NEBRASKA.—We have late advices from Omaha, N. T., to the effect that the Sioux Indians had recently become enraged at the Pawnees, and were determined to exterminate them. They were able to muster about 3,000 braves, and were quite too much for the Pawnees, who are not so numerous, nor so warlike. In view of this, the white traders living among the Pawnees agreed to help them. On the Sioux hearing of this, they threatened vengeance on all the white settlers of the Territory. The whites became alarmed, and in two weeks enlisted a thousand volunteers. These, added to the forces of the Pawnees, were too powerful for the Sioux, so that they deemed it inexpedient to proceed against their enemies. Thus the matter stands for the present. Nebraska will offer this division of a thousand men to the United States Government, as a home guard, it being the business of the General Government to protect the people of the Territories.

#### WAR NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

VIRGINIA, RICHMOND.—The Arch Secessionist in the capital of Virginia. He left Montgomery on Sunday June 24, accompanied by Wigfall and Toombs. In consequence of his recent severe illness he departed so quietly as to be almost clandestine. He addressed the people at Atlanta, Augusta, Wilmington and Goldsboro, at which latter place he was crowned with flowers by beautiful girls, while others, equally lovely, fanned him. Governor Letcher and the Mayor of Richmond met Jeff Davis at Petersburg, and escorted him to Richmond, where he made a speech.

The next thing that Jefferson Davis did was to appoint the 13th of June as a Fast day, which, considering that eggs are twenty-five cents a piece, ham one dollar a pound, butter seventy-five cents, and everything in proportion, seems rather a work of supererogation.

HARPER'S FERRY.—There has been no direct intelligence since our last. A Government scout reports that two sixty-four pounders were placed in position here on the 30th, and that General Johnson has inspected the various batteries and pronounced them impregnable. He will no doubt be found a false prophet. A Southern paper, the Louisville Courier, of the 25th May, says: "General Johnston assumed command, and immediately set to work reconnoitering the surrounding country. Attached to his staff is the Hon. Henry A. Edmundson, formerly a prominent member of Congress from this State. That General Johnston intends to hold this place may be inferred from the fact that he has brought his family with him. His accomplished wife is the daughter of the late Hon. Louis McLane, and a sister of the Hon. Robert M. McLane, of Baltimore, recently Minister to Mexico."

Major Whiting, a very able officer, has assumed charge of the engineering branch of the service of this point.

You will see by reference to a map of Virginia, that if the reports be true concerning the seizure of the Manassas Gap Railroad by the Federal troops, that we are completely benighted in at Harper's Ferry. We have no means of access to Richmond, nor the interior of the State, and within rifle shot of us is the frontier, while there are thousands of the enemy in a half-day's march. Here then we must stand, and when the time comes cut our way out of this trap. But we are not at all disheartened or appalled by these circumstances.

More big guns continue to arrive, and are being rapidly planted on the mountain heights. We are expecting still other reinforcements, and in a few days we will be enabled to guard the whole west bank of the Potomac from this point up. Our policy is to be one of defence, not aggression."

TEXAS.—A gentleman has just arrived here from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee. He says the feeling in the portion of Texas that he visited was more for herself than the remainder of the Southern States; that she is more anxious to secure her own independence, and become what she was sixteen years ago, than to take part in a war for the benefit of the cottonocracy. She will fight for the State rights of Texas to the last, but will not be over prominent in the balance of the conflict. Ben McCulloch was at Memphis four days ago, and will take part in the defence of that city in case it should be attacked. The force in Texas is not very extensive, but there are large bodies of troops within twelve hours' ride by railroad. Those in the city are not well drilled. There are but few cannon in Memphis, and but three or four at Columbus. Powder is manufactured at some point in the interior of Tennessee, and sent to the soldiers at the various points of rendezvous. Two hundred kegs of butter were lately shipped down the river from this point to Memphis, which were found to contain ball cartridges instead of pure Goshen. They did not reach their destination.

TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS.—There are here six mounted companies under arms, calling themselves the Tigers, à la Chinese. They are armed with Sharps' rifles. There are two six-pounders mounted on the levee below the bluff, and five thirty-two pounders not yet mounted on the bluff. Three of those five were condemned a year ago, and considered dangerous to those who fire them; but they will make a show. General Pillow is here, having returned from his visit to Kentucky, very much depressed with his reception. At Fort Harris, six miles above Memphis, there are 1,700 men, armed with flint muskets.

#### INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES OF THE WAR.

A SECESSIONIST proposes, through the Mobile Register, to raise Fort Pickens with red pepper. He would mix red pepper and veratrum with the powder in the shells, and make the garrison cough themselves out of the fort. The morals of the people down there must be improving. For it was only last week a correspondent of a Mobile paper proposed to poison our men. They like any way, it seems, better than fighting. The correspondent of the Register ought to be banished to Cayenne.

A Southern merchant wrote lately to a large firm in New York, requesting a list of the names of those who supported and sympathized with the "movement against the South." The New Yorker replied by sending, through Adams & Co.'s Express, a copy of the "City Directory."

We learn that our friend Gov. Magoffin, finding that the whole State is in doubt as to what his proclamation means, intends to issue the other very soon, explaining what it does mean. He will probably do this as soon as he can see Mr. Breckinridge, and make sure as to the meaning himself.

The Mormons are delighted at the present imbroglio. One of their preachers lately remarked in his sermon that the North and South were now arrayed against each other, and each party praying to the same Lord to grant them power over their enemies. For the speaker's part, he would say, prayers to both parties, and he hoped the Lord would bear and answer the prayers of each party with strict impartiality.

A Southern lady, on her way home from Philadelphia, passed through Harper's Ferry last week with no less than a dozen revolvers stowed away under her crinoline. It was certainly a singular location for so many arms.

(Continued on page 62.)



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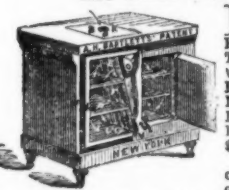


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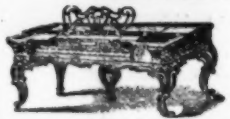
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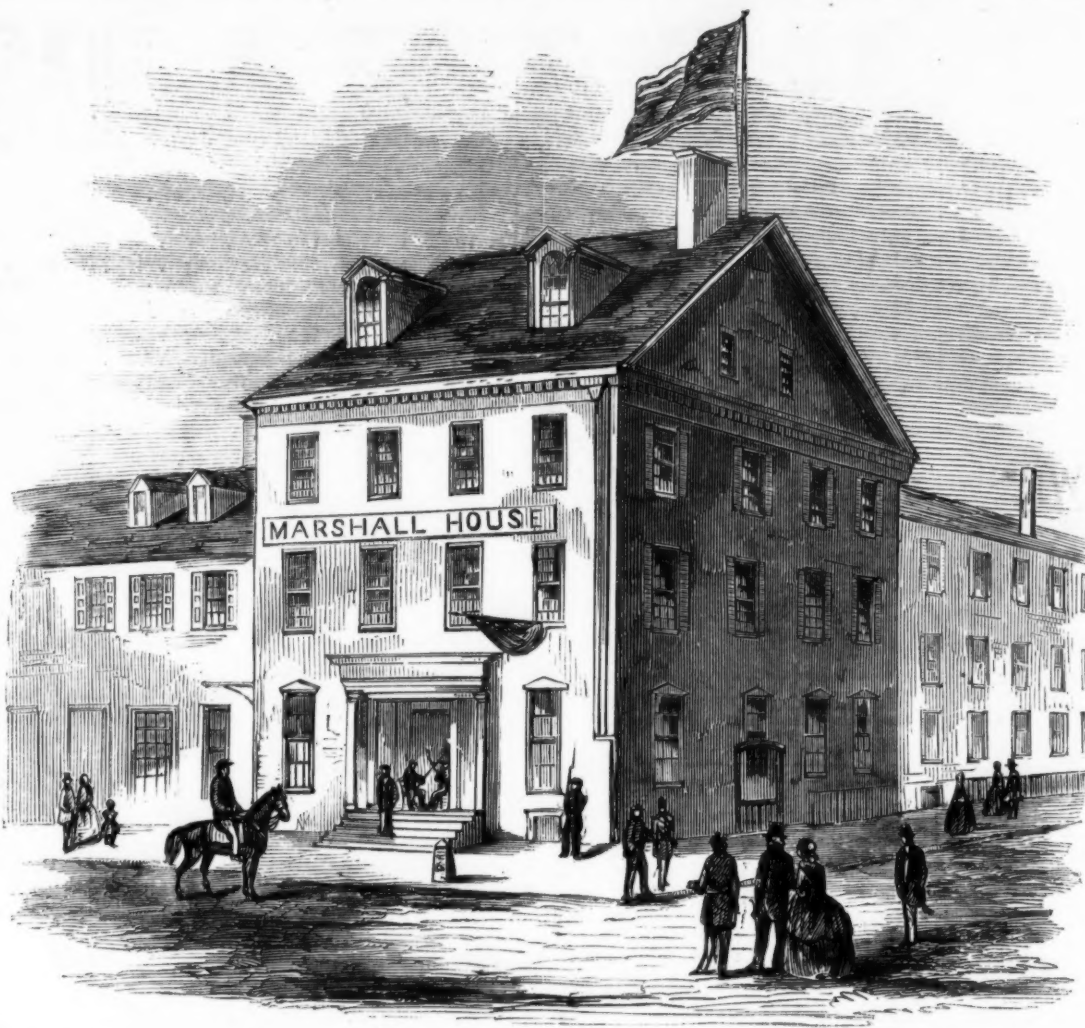
As the spot where the gallant Ellsworth met his death-wound, the Marshall House at Alexandria, Va., has become widely notorious, and the object of general and curious attention. It is situated on the corner of Pitt and King streets, and has no pretensions to architectural distinction. The proprietor, James W. Jackson, who murdered Ellsworth and was so promptly killed by Brown, was an active and determined Secessionist, and was boastful of his political views, having inscribed at the bottom of his hotel cards, "Virginia is determined, and will conquer under command of Jeff. Davis."

#### Postscript, June 4.

A MESSENGER came in from the camp at Hampton with the report that Colonel Allen, commander of the Troy (N. Y.) regiment, sent out yesterday morning a scouting party, consisting of one company from his regiment, in the direction of Fox Hill; that they were suddenly surrounded by a party of five hundred rebel troops, and taken prisoners. Fox Hill is about five miles from Colonel Allen's camp. Although the message came officially from Colonel Allen to General Butler, the latter discredited the report, upon the ground that from all the various reports brought in by spies and others, each corroborating the other's there could not be five hundred men within fifteen miles of Hampton. Nevertheless, General Butler immediately issued orders to Colonel Duryea's regiment of Zouaves to go in pursuit of the enemy and recapture the Federal prisoners, if they found any. General Butler and staff also left the fort and proceeded to Hampton, to investigate the report himself.

Colonel Kelly was not killed at the battle of Philippi. He was severely wounded in the breast, but the ball has been extracted, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Colonel Anderson is not to take command of troops in Kentucky.



THE MARSHALL HOUSE CORNER OF PITT AND KING STREETS, ALEXANDRIA, VA., WHERE COLONEL ELLSWORTH WAS ASSASSINATED BY JAMES W. JACKSON, THE SECESSIONIST, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1861.

On account of failing health he will repair to the mountains of Pennsylvania for invigoration.

General Sterling Price, of Missouri, has issued a proclamation intimating that he suspects that the State is to be disarmed. He proposes to resist any such effort.

General Butler has refused to be put on the regular army establishment, preferring to return to civil life when the war ends.

It has been ascertained, by careful inspection, that the cannon balls fired by the Secessionists at Aquia Creek, at the Government flotilla, are different from any projectiles in common use, and there is much speculation on the subject. It is believed that the cannon and projectiles must have come from Europe.

Colonel Landon has offered his services to General McClelland.

Colonel Meigs is to be Quartermaster General of the army.

The Border State Convention adjourned finally, after adopting the National and State address.

Provisions are passing through Kentucky for Tennessee. It is not known whether they will be stopped or not.

James Watson Webb will leave in a few weeks for Brazil, by way of England, there being no United States ship that can be spared from the service now to convey him there.

The prisoners of war are still on board the Powhatan. They pass away their time mostly with sleeping and playing cards. Everything is done towards their physical comfort, but they are strictly guarded, and are not allowed to hold communication with any one.

There has been insubordination among the Secessionist troops at Corinth, Miss. Some of the soldiers refused to obey orders, and a fight ensued, in which seven were killed.

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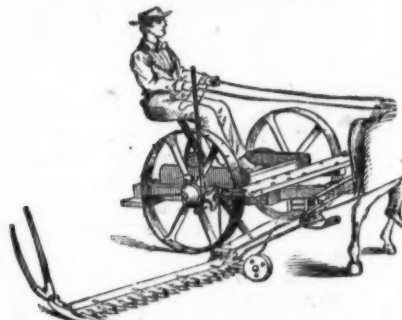
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